The Weekly Post.

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NO GO.

[Boston Post.]

I met Harry Burton, this morning,
And his face looked so sombre and sad
That, without knowing what was the matter
I really felt grieved for the lad.
"Old fellow," said I "who so solemn?"
"I've cause," he replied, "to be so."
And without more delay he proceeded
To pour out this story of woe:

"You see," he began, "I'm in trouble
That is, I'm in love—quite the same—
And if you were only to see her
I'm sure you'd not think me to blame.
My friends number lots of fair women,
But she is the queen of them all:
I was mashed the first moment I saw her;
I met her one night at a ball.

She's a pretty, dear, sweet little creature,
With sunshiny, laughing brown eyes;
And when she looks up at a fellow,
He seems lifted clear to the skies.
I tell you, my boy, she's perfection!
Her equal has never been seen!
And besides, she's as good as she's pretty,
And young, too—she's only eighteen.

And, to cut short the story, I love her,
And she, little darling, loves me;
And it makes the poor child so unhappy,
And I'm just as blue as can be."
Said I, "It may be that I'm stupid,
But, really, I'm puzzled, my boy,
To see any cause for your sorrow;
It strikes me you've reason for joy.

Pray, why don't you marry the lady?
It's that I cannot understand.
You're young, handsome, rich, and your station
Is second to none in the land;
Her friends can't object to the marriage;
I really don't see, on my life,
Why you shouldn't be happy." But, hang it,
She's old General Munnybagg's wife!"

C. H. H.

CLAN CAMERON.

Its Origin, Growth and Secret of Its Political Influence.

(Harrisburg Letter in San Fran. Chronicle.)

This is the home of the Camerons, father and son—the old gentleman, ex-Senator Simon, who has just figured in the widow Oliver case at Washington, and his son James Donald, the present United States Senator. Simon Cameron, now over eighty years of age, was born down in Lancaster county, at Maytown, in West Donegal township, a settlement of hardy, thrifty Scotch-Irish, who leveled the primeval forests, fought the Indians and, allied with the German elements of Berks and Northampton counties, ultimately drove the Quakers from their early control of the province of Pennsylvania. Simon is now a widower; his wife, a Miss Brua before marriage, died some years ago. He occupies as his home in Harrisburg a fine mansion fronting the Susquehanna, made by enlarging what is known as "the old Harris mansion," a stone dwelling built and occupied long before the Revolution by John Harris, Jr., the son of the pioneer who settled at this point a century and a half ago, and ultimately gave his name to the place. This has become a large and pleasant mansion house by liberal additions, enlargements, etc., though it preserves its ancient and plain appearance from the outside. A tall flagstaff stands in the lawn, from which, on suitable occasions, the national ensign is displayed. In front there is a narrow strip of public ground, wherein a small enclosure contains the remains of old John Harris, the pioneer above mentioned, who is buried at the foot of a mulberry tree, to which, once during his life, a party of drunken Indians had bound him for burning, and had nearly executed their purpose before help came. Here in the Harris house the ex-Senator is to be found usually, but he is often absent. Sometimes he goes to Washington, and frequently down to

HIS BIRTH-PLACE

in Lancaster county, where he owns one or two large farms. In the summer he travels a great deal. His household here includes himself, his brother-in-law, Mr. Brua, and his grand-daughter, Miss Burnside, who is the housekeeper, a fine girl, something past twenty years, who is engaged to be married, and will presently have another home to preside over. The ex-Senator has had several children. The eldest, a daughter, married Mr. Burnside, of Bellefonte, up in Center county, a son of the famous old Judge Burnside, one of the hard-headed Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania thirty or forty years ago. The son—Miss Cameron's husband—was killed at Bellefonte by being thrown from his buggy in turning a street corner years ago, and then his widow came back to her father's brought up her children there and kept house until her death. Besides her, the other children included Don, the present Senator; Brua Cameron, who was a Paymaster in the army during the war, and is now dead; a daughter, who married Dick Holdeman, a staunch Democrat, whose home is just across the river in Cumberland county, which he represented in Congress, after a fashion, for several terms; and Miss Jennie, who married Wayne McVeagh, the eloquent young Chester county lawyer, who was one of the Commissioners sent by President Hayes to straighten out Louisiana two years ago, and who is, in theory at least, so much of a reformer in affairs that there is scarcely any sympathy between himself and the Camerons on any political question. McVeagh, after he married Miss Jennie—she was his second wife, his first having been the daughter of Judge Lewis, of West Chester, Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Lincoln—resided here a while in a pleasant mansion beside his father-in-law's, but he didn't enjoy Harrisburg much and now spends nearly all his time in Philadelphia, where he has a lucrative law practice and is one of the attorneys for our great corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE PRESENT SENATOR'S HOUSE

is also on the banks of the Susquehanna, but nearly a mile further up—for the river-front is the favorite quarter for Harrisburg's wealthy people, and it is lined for more than a mile with handsome places. Up the broad stream, dotted with islands, the first range of the Alleghenies, the Kittaninny, rises bold and picturesque six or eight miles away; to the left, and Southward, are the lower but scarcely less beautiful hills of York county. Don's residence is a large and modern dwelling of dressed granite, with numerous bay-windows, spacious porches, etc., handsome without and elegant within. His first wife was Miss McCormick, sister to Henry and James McCormick, whose residences, just below, are among the finest in Harrisburg, for they are probably the wealthiest people here, carrying on large iron works just below the city and having extensive banking interests, besides the great estate inherited from their father. By his first wife, who died some years ago, Senator Cameron had six children, one of whom, a young lady, kept her father's house in Washington before he married last year the beautiful Miss Sherman, of Ohio, daughter of Judge Charles, of Cleveland, and niece of the Secretary of the Treasury and General of the army. Miss Eliza Cameron is in fact, slightly older than her step-mother. The other five children are a young girl, now away at school, and four smaller ones—three girls and a boy—who are at home during the winter, attending school here. The new Mrs. Cameron has been spending the winter in Washington and is not much seen here, but is quite admired, and is said to get on with her step-children very pleasantly. A handsome estate about two miles out of town belongs to the Cameron family, and is called "Lochiel." It was the old gentleman's property originally, but now belongs to Don, who, his father says, is much the richer man. There are altogether six hundred acres, divided into one large home farm and two or three smaller ones, the latter being leased to tenants. I say "large," because in this section of Pennsylvania, with the custom of careful tillage, expensive fencing and systematic rotation of crops in small fields, anything more than 150 or 200 acres begins to receive that designation.

THE WHOLE LOCHIEL ESTATE

is valued at about $100,000, or $166 66 an acre. The mansion-house is large and handsome, very charmingly situated on a slope facing the South; but the beauties of the place are derived more from the location, the grounds and their ornamentation, etc., than from any architectural grandeur of the dwelling itself. There are extensive greenhouses and hot-houses, and the Senator's table in Washington is plentifully provided all winter with vegetables, while the strawberries in pots are now ripening, and the peaches, set in large boxes under glass, will begin to yield a crop in a few weeks. At Lochiel, however, the family do not spend a great deal of time. In summer they sometimes drive out from Harrisburg for the day, the young folks enjoying croquet, archery, or lawn tennis, and less frequently the whole family come out for a few days or a fortnight. But Harrisburg itself, though a city of about 30,000 people, is not so crowded or pent up, at least to the fortunate dwellers down along the Susquehanna's beautiful banks, that there is any great necessity of escaping to the country for "fresh air." The Camerons' political power was apparently never greater in Pennsylvania than at the present time, and the election of Don to the United States Senate in January for the full term of six years was the consummation of a tremendous effort and decisive success won in the canvass of last year.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION

was the work of Cameron—I mean the younger—and his lieutenants, men like Quay, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, ex-State Treasurer Bob Mackey, who died after the election, and one or two others, and its triumph was of a decisive character. The State is made Republican for several years to come in all its main offices. The Governor is secured for four years and the Legislature for two, while the next one—which will choose a successor to Senator Wallace—is almost certain to be Republican. All this shows the vigorous management of the Cameron men, for the popular vote of the State is close, and the Democrats came very close to a real majority. But whether the dynasty of the family will be perpetuated in the hands of the present Senator as it was in his father's is questioned by many. He has not his father's suave way of meeting men, nor his skill and tact in handling them. His methods are those of the positive, brusque man of business more than of the skillful manager of human nature. The old Senator had hosts of personal friends, always, in every part of Pennsylvania, men of both parties, bound to him by strong ties, and ready to serve him in every emergency. Such adherents the young Senator is said not to gain; those who follow his flag do it for political reasons chiefly, and these, as everybody familiar with public affairs knows, may be changed next year or the year after; men's attachments in politics veer with the wind of popular strength.

Betting on a Sure Thing.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

A tough-looking citizen walked into one of the justice's courts yesterday forenoon very much intoxicated, and requested that he be allowed to swear off drinking for a year. His Honor obligingly put him through the solemn motions, and the convert, with a confused rumble of well-meant but profanely expressed resolutions, stumbled out of the courtroom.

"Bet he don't keep it an hour," said one of the grinning lawyers.

"Bet he sticks to it a week, anyhow," observed the Court with confidence.

"Nonsense!" cried everybody.

"What'll you bet?" asked the judge.

"Twenty to ten," exclaimed an eager attorney, producing the money.

"Done!" cried His Honor, and the stakes were turned over to a *Chronicle* reporter.

"Constable," said the Court quietly, "go out and fetch that man back."

In a few minutes the reformed one was dragged in and the Judge ascended his dais, rapped for order and looked severe.

"Charged with being drunk," said the Court.

"What's your plea?"

"Guess I'm full," admitted the prisoner, with an idiotic smile.

"Ten days in the County Jail. Constable, lock up your prisoner. Mr. Reporter, hand this Court that wealth. Court's adjourned. Boys, let's go and flood our lower levels."

Alexander Conquered Darius' Army

And Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Pectoral Syrup will conquer any cough or cold in less than a day. It is folly and worse than folly for any one to put off curing a cough that often leads to consumption, when a few doses of medicine, costing fifty cents a bottle, will cure it from bedtime to sunrise. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup holds four times as much as the 25 cent bottles of medicine sold, and, what is still better, it is four times as good. All druggists keep it. Dr. Keyser, 240 Penn avenue.

JUST THE SAME.

The girls are planning for a beau—
And dress for party, ball and show,
And the old folks tell us it wasn't so
When they were young and used to go.
But the difference is really no more or less
Than a little change in the style of dress;
And human nature itself, you see,
Is just the same as it used to be.

After the verses and prayers are said
The old folks light the boys to bed,
And they're as still as though they were dead,
Till daddy goes off to his dreams instead;
Then down the back stairs—so sly and slow,
With their boots in hands—away they go;
And the old man laughs in the morn to see
It's just the same as it used to be.

These good old maids are waiting yet;
O'er love affairs they froth and fret—
Of girls they never such a set—
Every one is a silly coquette;
But if backward something like forty years
They turn their eyes, bedimmed with tears,
In flirts and freaks of their own they'd see
It's just the same as it used to be.

Of course to the good 'tis right to hold
The years they were happy the fastest rolled;
But the truth is plain and ought to be told,
That the world grows better in growing old;
And only love, in its show and flame,
Is ever changing and yet the same—
Freaks of fashion and change, you see,
But it's just the same as it used to be.

THE HOME RULE LEADER.

The Death of Dr. Butt, the Apostle of Home Rule.

The Incident that Changed his Opinions on Irish Policy.

Dr. Isaac Butt, the leader of the Home Rule party in Ireland, died on Monday last in Dublin after a long illness.

Docter Butt was born in Stranolar, among the mountains of Donegal, a county of most wild and melancholy beauty, in 1813. His father was its incumbent, a hard-working country clergyman in that land of moor, "passing rich on forty pounds a year." The son was in due time indoctrinated in the rudiments of the classics and the usual cyclopaedia of school literature at the Royal College of Raphoe, and his entrance at Trinity College, of which he was so distinguished an ornament, took place in November, 1823. The tutor under whom he entered was the Rev. Charles Boyton, a fellow of the college, of splendid presence, bold and vigorous eloquence and unflinching "no surrender" Protestanism, the recognized champion of Irish Orangeism, and at his feet the young Butt took his earliest lessons in politics as well as in literature. His college career was highly distinguished, and the clearness and delicacy of his powers were manifested in a host of academic honors.

In 1836 he entered as a candidate for Archbishop Whateley's professorship of political economy, which, after a close and interesting examination, he obtained and filled with acknowledged distinction. Mr. Butt aimed at political eminence, and adopted the profession of the bar as a path to it.

At the Trinity College debating society, of whose wise saints he was the light and star, he was conspicuous for calling out the Kentish fire, and exhibited many of the qualities which lately gave him such influence over the popular mind in Ireland. He almost with a bound became the leader in the successive associations formed in defence of what was termed "perilled Protestantism," but what might have been better styled "perilled plunder." His ready and rapid elocution, his easy mastery of details, his bold and practical sagacity, made him the leading spirit of these bodies. One of his great exploits was an intellectual duel with O'Connell, whom he challenged to discuss with him before the corporation the question of repeal. It was a most memorable single combat, a combat between an elephant and a tiger. The one possessed a strength which could annihilate his assailant if he could only once get him into his power. The other an eager agility which enabled him to evade the might of his gigantic adversary and to seize on him in such a way as to render all his energy unavailing. Butt had the advantage of youth and health, and was surrounded by a band of ardent and fiery young followers. O'Connell relied on his intellectual resources and the strength of his cause. His speech, which occupied seven hours, being chiefly made up of statistics, was heavy and uninteresting to the listener. Butt's, which occupied six hours, was full of spirit and animation and dashes of ire, and was consequently far more effective to an audience. Nothing could be more opposite than their styles of speaking. O'Connell so slow, after the manner of his model, the younger Pitt, that he seemed almost to spell his words; Butt, after the style of the late Lord Derby, of rapid utterance and eager earnestness.

Mr. Butt continued to divide his energies, between 1840 and 1852, between strong but unavailing efforts to maintain the old crumbling fortresses of Protestant and British ascendancy and eloquent defences of the leaders of the Young Ireland party, who sacrificed the promise of many bright futures in a gallant but rather idiotic effort to tear them down.

Both he and the late Judge Keogh, who had been warm personal friends previously at the bar, entered the House of Commons through the same influence, and both sitting on the same Tory benches, became intimate and constant companions. In the celebrated 'Naas debate," in which Keogh sustained his assertion that he had been offered office by the Tories, Butt supported him against the leaders of his own party. Keogh, however, stood far above Butt in position. If he had failings he had the tact to conceal them. Butt's irregularities of life were public and pronounced, and made it impossible for his party to give him the position which otherwise his abilities must have commanded, and while Keogh quickly leaped into the delightful odium of a career in the Common Pleas, Butt continued to drag on a dreary and partially dishonored parliamentary existence. He was for a considerable part of this time employed as a leading editorial writer on the *Morning Herald*, the recognized Tory organ, then under the direction of Col. Knott. His contributions, when he contributed, were marked with singular strength, and even at times splendor of style, but often when he received a few hundred pounds in advance he vanished and could not be found for weeks. On one occasion he was brought before the House on a charge of receiving money from one of the Eastern Rajahs for his interest, as a member of Parliament in advancing his claims, and narrowly escaped a heavy and fatal condemnation. When, however, we remember how nobly he retrieved these errors, it is painful to dwell upon them a moment longer than journalistic duty directs.

Far pleasanter is it to drop the curtain on this period of his life, and turn to that happier and more honored time, when years had brought the philosopher mind, and the reflection of retirement from political life had changed the Octavius of persecution into the Augustus of conciliation, and he became the pride and ornament of his country, and the firmest in her heart of any of her sons, save Grattan and O'Connell. His conversion was almost as sudden and as strange as that of Constantine. It came to pass that, traveling from Cork to Dublin, he met at the Limerick Junction a large band of emigrants, and witnessing, until he was touched to tears, the agony with which their hearts were thrilled at leaving that country they loved so fondly, the thought came to him that there must be something fatally wrong in that Government that would thus compel a people to leave a country, rich in resources, lying undeveloped and waste. And so on this thought grew another, until he was covered with them as with so many green boughs, under which sprang up the national faith, and he took up the cause of "home rule" and proclaimed it. With what excellent judgment he directed that cause, and with what zeal and sacrifice, and with, considering the circumstances, what success he toiled and worked and spoke for it, history will record.

At a period of unexampled interest, difficulty, and danger, when the country had lain helpless and paralyzed for some years, by little insurrections, succeeding each other from 1848 and becoming small by degrees, and each time less in all that could even give a dying dignity to such pieces of impotent insanity. Mr. Butt with a singular endowment for the work of busy affairs, placed his services and most laborious exertions, at a great professional sacrifice, at the service of his country with promptitude, courage, and effect. That effect was created not by enthusiasm in the cause, though he was almost youthful; not by the talent of the rhetorician, though his eloquence was universally acknowledged; not by the firm faith which, as a whole, the country held in his resolute devotion, though all these are powerful sources of influence.

In 1871 Mr. Butt was sent back to the House of Commons as a member for Limerick, which city of the violated treaty he represented from that date to the hour of his death as leader of the Irish party. The characteristics of his manners, as exhibited in his speeches on home rule, Catholic education, and the various thirty-four other measures he introduced or advocated, were vigor, decision, and argumentative strength.

In appearance Mr. Butt was swarthy and coarse, with large black eyes, and a face which lit up like a forge when he spoke and threw out fire. He was gentle, generous, affectionate, and most lovable, always ready to do a kind act. In conversation, he was most pleasant, playful, and unassuming, and especially fond of saying strange things such as that the strongest proof of Christianity to his mind was that it had survived the preaching of so many centuries.

The immediate cause of Mr. Butt's death, however, was an attack of bronchitis. A not over-friendly critic has described the dead man as a man whose "hallucination about home rule was as sincere as it was illogical," who "dreamed of restoring the parliamentary glories of Ireland in the last century, and of playing, perhaps, a great part upon the scene where Flood and Grattan contended and harangued. A scholar, a lawyer, a forensic advocate of the highest class, he was never in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses whose leader, and whose ambition ranged between a rising like that of 1641 and a ring of Fenian plotters."

In literature Mr. Butt was known as the author of an excellent "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and, besides the effusions already alluded to, of a collection of letters on Irish affairs and of lectures on political economy.

It is intended to raise a national subscription for Dr. Butt's family, who are left almost unprovided for.

Voltaire's Remains.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

The remains of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart of New York, can hardly have a more checkered career than those of a very different celebrity—Voltaire. When he died at Paris in May, 1778, the Church there refused sepulture to its arch enemy, and his body was interred at Scellieres, in Champagne. During the revolution the National Assembly decreed that Voltaire's remains should be brought to Paris, and they were accordingly deposited in the Pantheon with great pomp in 1791. Thither, too, presently came the body of Rousseau. One dark night in May, 1814, when the Bourbons were enjoying their own again, some of the faithful, indignant that the bones of such enemies to religion should rest in consecrated ground, threw them pell mell into a sack and carried them to a point in the suburbs near Bercy, where there was a large vacant lot belonging to the city. Here a hole had been already dug, and the contents of the sack were shaken into it and covered with quick lime. The hole was then filled in, and conspirators trampled down the earth. Voltaire's heart had been saved by a friend, in whose family it remained until 1864. On its then being offered to the Government, Napoleon III. decided that it should be placed with the body. On consulting the Archbishop of Paris, that functionary suggested the expediency of verifying the actual presence of Voltaire's remains. An investigation followed and the truth came out. The heart was then placed in the National Library, and a portion of the brain appropriated by the surgeons at the autopsy was publicly sold. Its present whereabouts is unknown.

WHEN your liver is out of order use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will assist the biliary system in regaining a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers and Ore Producers in National Convention.

Report of the Iron and Steel Trade for 1878.

A convention of the iron an steel manufacturers and the ore producers of the United States was held Tuesday at the rooms of the Western Iron Association, on Fourth avenue. The Convention was called by the American Iron and Steel Association, and was held under their auspices, though all manufacturers, whether members of that body or not, were entitled to full privileges of the meeting. The purpose of the convention, as announced in the call, was "to consider the present condition of our iron and steel industries, their wants, and the dangers which threaten them." The iron and steel men generally seem to fear either a repeal of the tariff laws, or some change and revision of the present protective system, and the discussions naturally hinged on that question. The past and present condition of the American iron trade was also dwelt upon, and some attention was paid to the conditions existing between capital and labor. The address or minute of the Convention is a strong appeal in behalf of tariff.

The attendance was very large. Some delegates from abroad were present while all our home manufacturing firms were represented. Among the attendants were many distinguished persons, men prominent in the manufacturing and railroad enterprises of our country, and a number also who have represented the former interests in Congress. Among the latter were ex-U. S. Senator Willard Warner of Alabama; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, ex-Congressman from Johnstown; Hon. J. K. Moorhead of this city, and others.

THE NAIL TRADE.

HIGH PRICES FOR LABOR—A DECREASE REQUESTED.

The Western Nail Association, most of whose members were present at the Convention, also held a meeting on Tuesday, when the following was adopted:

"As manufacturers of nails in the territory west of the Allegheny mountains, we find upon comparison of wages that we are compelled to pay from 33⅓ to 50 per cent more for the various classes of skilled labor than is paid by our competitors east. As a result of these higher prices for larbor we are being driven out of markets in which we have hitherto sold our products. Our trade is being curtailed, our mills are being stopped or run on short time, and the prices we are forced to accept for our product results in absolute loss. We believe it is to the interest of all parties, both manufacturers and operatives, that this condition of affairs should no longer exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of these facts we ask the skilled operatives in our mills and factories to consent to a reduction in wages to the prices paid in the eastern mills for similar work."

AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

SECRETARY SWANK'S REPORT ON THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE FOR 1878.

From the advance sheets of the annual report of James M. Swank, Esq., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, we gather some interesting statistics of the American iron trade of 1878. During the year there was an increase of production over 1877, but at no time in the history of the country have prices for iron and steel been so low as in 1878.

PIG METAL.

In 1878 there was an increased production of pig iron in the United States over the year 1877, as 1877 had witnessed an increased production over 1876, which was the year of lowest production since the panic of 1873. The production of pig iron in 1878 was 2,577,361 tons of 2,000 pounds, against 2,854,558 in 1872, the year of largest production. In 1876 production fell to 2,093,326 tons. From 1872 to 1876 prices of pig iron declined almost 55 per cent., and the total decline from 1872 to 1878 was 64 per cent. The highest price in 1872 was $53 87½, and the lowest price in November, 1878, was $16 50.

Of the total production in 1878 of 2,577,361 net tons of pig iron, 1,092,870 tons were made with anthracite coal; 1,191,092 tons were made with bituminous coal and coke, and 293,399 tons were made with charcoal. In 1874 the product was 2,868,278 tons. The production of bituminous pig iron has been increasing the last two years, and last year was higher than ever before made. Less than fifty years ago all the pig iron produced in this country was made with charcoal; in 1878 less than 12 per cent. of the year's product was made with it.

The use of coke as a blast furnace fuel has steadily increased during the past few years, but the most significant feature of this increase is the invasion by coke of districts heretofore exclusively appropriated by anthracite coal. Connellsville coke is now used in some furnaces in New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, but in every instance as a mixture with anthracite. The furnaces which use this mixture we have classed as anthracite furnaces. If an absolutely accurate classification of furnace fuels were possible it would probably appear that more pig iron is now made with bituminous coal and coke than is made with both anthracite and charcoal combined.

The increased production in 1878 over 1877 was 262,776 net tons, and of this increase the share of Pennsylvania was 189,277 tons, or 72 per cent. Ohio increased her production in 1878 over 1877 only about 20,000 tons. Of the total product of 2,577,361 tons in 1878, Pennsylvania made 1,342,633 tons, or just 52 per cent. This State has but once exceeded her production of pig iron in 1878; this was done in 1872, when 1,401,497 tons were made.

In April of this year nine new furnaces were in course of erection, including two at Pittsburgh; but more furnaces are being abandoned than built. In 1878 there were 692 furnaces against 716 in 1877. In Indiana, which produced 40,000 tons of pig iron in 1872, the business has been totally abandoned.

IRON AND STEEL RAILS.

The production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1878 was 882,685 net tons. This product has been but twice exceeded in the history of the country, in 1872 and 1873. The increased production in 1878 over 1877 was 117,976 tons. The product of 1878 was composed of 550,398 tons of Bessemer steel rails; 322,890 tons of iron rails; and ,397 tons of open hearth steel rails. The production of Bessemer steel rails was 118,229 tons greater in 1878 than in 1877; while that of iron rails was 9,650 tons less. In 1879 we will probably produce as many rails as in 1872, when we made 1,000,000 tons. The growth of Bessemer production is wonderful. In 1867 it commenced with 2,550 tons and in 1878—eleven years—had reached 550,398.

The average price of iron rails in 1878 was $33 75 against $85 12½ in 1872, and of Bessemer rails $42 25 in 1878 against $112 in 1872. We have imported no iron or steel rails since 1875.

TOTAL IRON PRODUCTION.

The production of all kinds of rolled iron in the United States in 1878, including iron rails, was 1,555,576 net tons, which was an increase of 78,817 tons over the production of 1877. The production of iron rails reached its maximum in 1872, and that it has annually declined since that year, the decline in 1878, as compared with 1877, being, however, only 9,650 tons. The production of all other forms of rolled iron reached its maximum in 1878, when 88,467 more tons were produced than in 1877, and 156,318 more tons than in 1873, the year of the panic. The production of all rolled iron, exclusive of rails, more than doubled from 1868 to 1878.

The production of cut nails and spikes in 1878 was 4,396,130 kegs of 100 pounds each, against 4,828,918 kegs in 1877, 4,157,814 kegs in 1876, 4,726,881 kegs in 1875, 4,912,180 kegs in 1874, and 4,024,704 kegs in 1873.

TOTAL STEEL PRODUCTION.

The production of crucible steel in the United States in 1878 was 42,906 net tons, against 40,430 tons in 1877. The production of blister and puddled steel, and of steel made by various minor "patented" processes, was 8,556 tons in 1878, against 11,924 tons in 1877. The production of open-hearth steel in 1878 was 36,126 tons, against 25,031 tons in 1877.

The quantity of pig iron, spiegeleisen, and ferro-manganese converted into steel by the Bessemer process in the United States in 1878 was 739,765 net tons, against 562,227 tons in 1877.

It is one of the most interesting facts connected with the industrial development of our country that the domestic Bessemer steel manufacture should have moved forward with giant strides during a period of such widespread and paralyzing depression as has prevailed in the United States and in most other countries from 1873 to 1878. No example could better illustrate the abounding faith, the resolute courage, and the business sagacity of the American people, or more pointedly illustrate the real wealth of the country, both in material resources and pecuniary accumulations.

Of the ten Bessemer steel establishments which made steel in 1878, one is in New York, five are in Pennsylvania, one is in Ohio, and three are in Illinois.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

The total imports last year amounted to $8,943,043, against $61,724,227 in 1872. We imported in 1878 more pig iron, castings and bar iron, and more cutlery and fire arms than in 1877, and less of all other forms of iron and steel. No iron rails were imported in either 1877 or 1878, but in 1876 we imported 287 net tons. Of steel rails we imported 35 net tons in 1877 and 10 tons in 1878; in 1876 none were imported.

The value of our exports of iron and steel in 1878 amounted to $13,200,369, a falling off compared with 1874, 1875 and 1877, but an increase over other years. For the first time steel rails appear among the exports for 1878, the quantity exported being 249 net tons.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRODUCTION.

Mr. Swank presented to the Association the annexed table showing the entire production of the entire United States and that of Allegheny county:

	U. S. Net tons. 1877.	Allegheny Co. net tons 1878.
Production of pig iron	2,577,361	217,299
Stocks of pig iron unsold, December 31	574,565	10,080
Production of bars, angles, bolts, rods and hoops	830,837	224,248
Production of plates and sheets	182,042	33,445
Production of nails in kegs	4,396,130	444,013
Production of iron rails	322,890	2,439
Production of Bessemer steel rails	550,398	72,246
Production of open-hearth steel rails	9,397	....
Total production of rails	882,685	74,685
Production of Bessemer steel ingots	732,226	99,344
Production of crucible cast steel	42,906	27,866
Production of open-hearth steel ingots	36,126	1,025
Production of other steel	8,556	6,579
Production of Spiegeleisen (included in pig iron above)	10,674	....
Production of blooms from ore and pig iron	50,045	....

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Liability of Sheriffs—May Term of the U. S. District Court.

Bill in Equity—Divorce Cases—True Bills—Grand Jury—Legal Notes.

An important opinion was rendered by Judge Stowe on Wednesday in the case of Ehler vs. ex-Sheriff Hare. The plaintiff sought to recover compensation for the keeping of certain horses and wagons levied upon, and held by him as the custodian of Sheriff Hare long after the expiration of that officer's term. The question here is whether the Sheriff is liable for the expense of keeping the property levied upon by him and put into the hands of the plaintiff as his custodian and bailee during the whole time said property was in plaintiff's custody, or only during the time he was Sheriff, and until he handed the writ upon which the levy was made to Sheriff Fife, his successor in office. Judge Stowe says in his opinion that the incoming Sheriff having power to control the property is responsible for its safety and keeping, and, therefore, the outgoing Sheriff cannot be held liable for expenses arising from such causes longer than he had the legal custody of it under the writ. Judgment is, therefore, ordered to be entered on the verdict for $213 42 and costs. The verdict only includes the time in which Sheriff Hare held the office.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The May term of the U. S. District Court commenced yesterday morning with Judge Ketcham on the bench. Clerk McCandless called the list of Grand and Traverse Jurors, and the Court appointed David K. Taggart of Northumberland county, as foreman of the Grand Jury. Every juror summoned answered to his name, for the first time in many years. The list of Grand Jurors is as follows: Harrison Richardson, Huntingdon; C. K. Horton, Huntingdon; George W. Johnston, Huntingdon; W. W. Wilson, Mifflin; John Grant, Bradford; Geo. W. Card, Bradford; A. F. Russel, Montour; David Taggart, Northumberland; Benjamin Whitman, Erie; H. T. Reynolds, Potter; John M. Covey, Potter; John Manaway, Jr., Fayette; Will T. Alexander, Clarion; John Meloy, Washington; James T. Hemphill, Washington; Wm. Davis, Jefferson; James C. Duffey, Pittsburgh; James W. Mercur, Bradford; John W. Cadding, Bradford; Robert Greerson, Pittsburgh; P. F. Smith, Pittsburgh; Samuel Gibson, Beaver; John McFarland, Crawford.

DIVORCE CASES.

Decrees in divorce were granted in the following cases:

Matilda McCune against Alex. McCune. The petition in this case was filed November 23, 1878. It sets forth that the parties were married March 2, 1854, and the divorce was asked by the wife on the grounds of adultery which the testimony substantiated. The parties reside in Patton township. The decree granted separates them but allows them to marry again as though they were never married before. Alexander, however, is thereby prevented from marrying Mary McAdoo (with whom he is proven to have committed adultery) during the life of the wife.

Mary Elizabeth Eder against John H. Eder. The grounds alleged in this case is that the husband had offered such indignities to the person of the wife as to render her condition intolerable. The husband is said to have struck the wife, called her vile names and threatened to take her life. The parties were married October 5, 1869. The decree granted is absolute.

Matilda Dosch against George Dosch. These parties were married April 11, 1871. The grounds alleged were desertion. The parties were separated in November, 1873, the husband thereafter refusing to support the wife. The decree is absolute.

Christina Lautenschlager against John Lautenschlager. They were married March 5, 1875. The grounds in this case are that the husband offered such indignities to the wife as to render her life burdensome. The decree in this case is also absolute.

BILL IN EQUITY.

George W. Bitner on Wednesday filed a bill in equity against the Swissvale Laundry Company, composed of S. Schoyer, Jr., Joseph Dilworth, George A. Berry, B. L. Fahnestock, Thomas M. Carnegie and D. A. Stewart. The plaintiff claims that the defendants contracted with him in 1872 for the erection of a laundry establishment near Swissvale, for which they agreed to pay him fifteen per cent. upon the actual cost. They did pay $2,000, leaving a balance of $4,000 due in July, 1874, for which the plaintiff brought suit, got judgment, and issued an execution, which was returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff further complains that the defendants have not complied with the requirements of the contract, and asks Court to decree that defendants make a statement of their condition, and that they pay to him the debt due.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have since their sitting returned true bills in the following cases: United States vs. John Henderson of Mercer county, passing counterfeit money; Frederick Alvater, perjury; C. Stevens, counterfeiting; A. Williams, ex-Sheriff of Armstrong county, attemping to procure pensions illegally; John Henderson of Mercer county, passing counterfeit money; W. F. Hackman, for counterfeiting; Henry Kleinman, same offense; Thos. Whittaker, sending obscene matter through the mail, (2 cases); Jacob H. Sigimund, Newton McGluke, Wm. Flecksing and John Duvall, for violation of revenue laws; G. C. O'Donnel, making and passing counterfeit silver coin.

CRIMINAL COURT GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jurors drawn for the June term of the Quarter Sessions Court are as follows: William A. Armstrong, plasterer; Matthew Bigger, cashier; Ebdon Braydon, farmer; James Crawford, farmer; R. R. Calhoun, W. H. Denniston, manufacturer; Charles S. Dalzell, tinner; John T. Fife, farmer; Anthony Filman, liquor merchant; John Fertig, tanner; Richard Hannah, molder; Edwin House, banker; James A. Herron, farmer; Lawrence Lamb, laborer; H. A. Laughlin, iron manufacturer; Barnard McGraw, laborer; George Moore, manager; David McKeown, farmer, Thomas Perry, slater; Harry Patch, machinist; William Purdy, farmer; W. Riddle, cashier; John Riddle, laborer; Daniel Wallace, merchant.

LEGAL NOTES.

In the case of Frank Small, convicted of murder in the first degree, a writ of error to the Supreme Court has been taken.

Mrs. Poundstone was a witness in the Quarter Sessions Court on Tuesday, and instead of taking the oath, she affirmed. This is the first case where a female witness has refused to be sworn, which has occurred within the knowledge of Crier Patterson, who has been in the Courts some twenty-six years.

The Indian claimant case will come up for trial in the United States Circuit Court on Monday next, before the struck jury, Hon. Justice Strong and Judge McKennan presiding.

THE TIME FOR SUICIDES.

Six Persons Take Their Own Lives in Three Days.

The spring is the time for suicides. During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last no less than six persons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny ushered themselves into eternity. On Monday three occurred. Andrew Hazel, a young German from Cincinnati, severed the arteries in his arms and legs because he could not get work. Death was slow to come and he cut his throat from ear to ear. Mrs. William Ostern, who lived on Gazzam's hill, cut her throat with her husband's razor on the same day. She grew despondent over the illness of a little child. Patrick Glean, an iron worker employed in Shoenberger's mill, jumped from the Mechanic's street bridge into the Allegheny on the same night. Mental aberration.

H. Richenbach, a coal miner living in the Twenty-second ward, drowned himself in Turtle creek on Sunday evening. He had been sick and out of work.

On Tuesday noon Mrs. Mary Ann Murphy, wife of Policeman Murphy, swallowed a dose of oxolic acid, which caused her death.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Wm. McCoy, who had been married only four months, hung herself.

Female Walkists.

The six days' walking contest between females, who were allowed to go as they pleased, closed on Saturday night last at 11:59 P. M. During the six days the women made the following distances: Tobias, 271 miles and 7 laps; Kilbery, 250 miles and 16 laps; Baker, 194 miles, and Edwards 138 miles. Madam Tobias was awarded first prize, $250 and a beautiful gold medal, Miss Bella Kilbarry, second prize, and Miss Carrie Baker of New Brighton, the third prize, $100.

ROBT. JOHNSTON, SR., an old and much revered citizen of Upper St. Clair township, died, after a brief illness, on Saturday last. Mr. Johnston was in the ninetieth year of his age, and, up to within a few days of his death, was enjoying, apparently, good health. His death was the result of a severe cold. He was one of the pioneers of that township, and a man who was respected and honored by all who knew him, and of whom it may be said "he had no enemies."

Only $1 25!

Ladies' Lasting Button Shoes; see new price list of G. D. SIMEN.

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Hearing Restored.

Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars.

JNO. GARMORE, Lock Box 905,
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IF you would have a good thick head of hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian HairRenewer. No other like it.

THERE is a proposition before the Louisiana Constitutional Convention to prevent any minister of the gospel from becoming a member of the State Legislature.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 10, 1879.

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

In 1870, before the Federal election laws were passed, the GRANT administraton at Washington organized a scheme for carrying the fall elections in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and thus keeping their control of the House of Representatives, then seriously endangered by the indignation of the people at the corruptions of the GRANT ring. Their sole authority for military intervention in the elections, was these identical seven words, "to keep the peace at the polls," interpolated in the army bill of 1865. The retention of these words in the law, is the sole cause of the present differences between Congress and the Fraudulent President. To keep them there the Executive vetoes the army appropriation bill, and cuts off all supplies for the army after the first of July. He evidently regards them of transcendant importance.

In 1870, there was no call for troops, and no good cause for their interference in the elections in New York. This is substantially admitted in the annexed order, which placed the troops at the beck and nod of the Radical Marshal:

[Official.]
"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, October 26, 1870.

"*Sir:* In view of the apprehension that there may be a possible opposition made to the United States laws in connection with the coming election in the city of New York, Nov. 8, 1870, the President directs that you instruct Brig. Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the department of the East, to hold the troops in that vicinity in readiness for service during a week, if necessary, to protect and assist the civil officers of the United States in their duty of enforcing the laws. The engineer troops and all others in the harbor of New York and vicinity will, for the occasion, be at his command. You will instruct Gen. MCDOWELL to confer fully beforehand with the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney, to concert with them proper measures, and to *promptly respond to any call made upon him for troops by the Marshal during the week of the election*, ordering them in such numbers, and to such points in the city, as the *Marshal* may signify. * * *

"I am sir, your obedient servant,
"WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.
"CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Ass't Adjt. General.
"Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:
"United States Army, Washington."

Gen. MCDOWELL issued his order in obedience to these instructions, and collected several thousand men, including engineers and artillery, from all the forts in the vicinity of New York. They entered the city and were quartered there, as if a state of war actually existed, and were "held in readiness for service" at literally a moment's notice, with one hundred and forty rounds of ammunition for each man.

The frigates Guerriere and Narragansett were at anchor at the foot of Chambers street, North river, and Wall street, East river, respectively, thus commanding the commercial heart of the city. BELKNAP and ROBESON, GRANT'S thieving Secretaries, co-operated in this atrocious work, with full approval of their master in the White House. These orders read like those recently issued in Russia, appointing military Governors for certain cities, after the attempted assassination of the Emperor; but they had not the same excuse. If bloodshed was avoided in New York, it was due to the prudence and good sense of the State and municipal authorities.

Marines were also ordered out to supervise the election in Philadelphia, and voters went to the polls through files of armed men. This created intense indignation throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and so strong a Republican as Governor GEARY sent a message to the Republican Legislature of this State in January, 1871, protesting against the presence of federal troops at the polls in this vigorous language:

"The employment of troops of the United States at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. * * * Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions. At the last October election, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity."

Gov. HOFFMAN in his message said to the Legislature of New York in regard to the outrage in that State:

"Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the Federal Government has assumed to interfere directly, by its officers and armed forces, with elections in this State. The pretext was fear that the right of suffrage would, in some way, be denied to that class of persons upon whom it has been conferred by the Fifteenth Amendment. It was a mere pretext: for our State Legislature at its last session promptly altered our election laws to conform with that amendment so soon as it was declared adopted."

In 1876 troops were sent to Petersburg, Va., to control the election there for Congress. The same year DON CAMERON, then Secretary of War, issued an order without a call of any kind, and in direct violation of the Constitution, by which 4,500 soldiers were sent to Louisiana and placed at the command of the United States Marshal and his deputies. What work they did there has passed into history. United States troops seized the Legislature of South Carolina; and troops were placed under the control of ZACH CHANDLER to carry Florida over a majority for Mr. TILDEN. CHANDLER was at that time a member of GRANT' cabinet and the head of the Republican National Committee, and in this dual position telegraphed the ballot thieves that "money and troops" would be sent to reward and protect them.

All these outrages on popular liberty and free and honest elections, were possible under these seven words, "to keep the peace at the polls," which HAYES now says are of no consequence. Is there any Democrat who doubts that if the occasion invites this infamous product of fraud, force, and crime would quickly adopt GRANT'S methods, either to re-elect GRANT or put JOHN SHERMAN (whose brother is General of the army) in the White House?

SOME PRECEDENTS.

The veto power has been exercised by the Executive ninety-four times since the adoption of the Constitution. President Hayes had ninety-three precedents to justify him in returning the Army Appropriation bill to the House in which it originated, without his approval.—*Philadelphia Press.*

But he has no precedent to justify him in vetoing one of the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Government. He is the first President that ever vetoed a repealing law. The history of the Government does not afford another such instance. And he is the first President that has assumed the power to veto a bill because of the method of its passage, as the Constitution makes Congress sole and exclusive judge in that respect. Mr. HAYES also "went back" on his own record in Congress, for, as a member of the House, he voted with his party to put "riders" on appropriation bills whenever it was deemed necessary to partizan purposes that ANDREW JOHNSON should be coerced

A table before us, prepared at Washington, of new and general legislation—political and otherwise—incorporated in appropriation bills, shows that from the session of July 5, 1862, when the Republicans first obtained control of Congress, until March 3, 1875, when they lost it by losing the House in the tidal wave elections of 1874, in *eighty-four* general appropriation bills, passed within that time, the Republicans incorporated *three hundred any eighty seven acts of general legislation*, some of it political, some jobbery, and some trenching on the constitutional powers of President JOHNSON. HAYES was in Congress part of this time and voted for the worst of the "riders" which he hypocritically deplores in his late message as a pernicions method of legislation. So it was in almost every instance, as practiced by the Republicans and sustained by Fraudulent HAYES. It was made to cover some of the worst jobs of corruption that party invented.

But the "rider," falsely so-called by Fraudulent HAYES, in the Army Appropriation bill was in no sense irrelevant legislation. It is germane to the general objects of the bill. In no other bill would it be so appropriate. It proposed no abuse—no job—no oppression, but only to withdraw an unwarranted power placed in the hands of the President during war times. It is war legislation, and as Judge DAVIS of Illinois, said in his speech, no more adapted to the present than a law would be quartering regular soldiers on the citizens. Repeal is in the interest of the liberty of the citizen and the future peace of the country.

"CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS."

There is not much argument in this phrase. The fact that a man served in the Confederate army and is now doing his full duty, in legislating fairly, honestly and constitutionally for the whole country, does not seem to us to be to his discredit. GRANT did not object to "Confederate brigadiers" when he made AKERMAN of Georgia Attorney General and gave LONGSTREET high position. HAYES did not deem them dangerous to the peace of the country when he put KEY in his Cabinet, sent MOSBY, the guerrilla, to represent the country abroad, gave LONGSTREET office, sent HILLIARD minister to Brazil, and appointed scores of them to office throughout the South. The principle of utilizing the talents and experience of ex-Confederates in administration was conceded in all this. So long as the Republicans can use the ex-Confederates to their party advantage it is all right. They have made Cabinet ministers, foreign ambassadors, United States judges, Congressmen, Marshals, District Attorneys, and Postmasters of them. They cackle and rejoice at a great rate over any ex-Confederate who enlists in their party ranks. Nor do the people of the North, outside of politics, manifest any disposition to proscribe Confederate soldiers. In almost all our Northern cities there are men who served in the rebel army in active business, honored and respected with the best of the community. The common sense and business sense of the country has buried the hatchet.

But it is against the "Confederate Congress" so-called, that the Radicals level their guns and endeavor to stir up sectional strife by unfurling the bloody shirt. That the South has sent to Washington, as its Senators and Representatives, many men who served it with courage, fidelity and skill, during the civil war, is the most natural thing in the world, and was explained in this eloquent and striking way by General EWING of Ohio, in a very able speech he made the other day:

Mr. Chairman, I see even the highest leaders of the Republican party get down to the small business, to use no harsher word, of publishing lists of confederate brigadiers and soldiers of less rank, who sit here in Congress. I am amazed that they are not ashamed of it. Why are the confederate soldiers here? Because the whole South, all the sweep of manhood from the cradle to the grave, had to enter the confederate army to meet our overwhelming numbers. The Southern people have scarcely any other men of experience to choose from to whom they are attached by the sympathy of common struggles, common calamities, and common submission to the result. [Applause.]

I remind the gentlemen on the other side that since the confederate brigadiers have been in this House there have been no more great jobs passed through Congress; that by their action and their votes the destruction of our war money was stopped, and silver was at least partially remonetized, and the broken soldiers of the Union Army given their hard-earned arrears of pension. And I challenge contradiction of the fact that, from the beginning of the Government until now, Congress never has been purer and never guided by more patriotic purposes. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Republican party, as you now sit and look in the faces of these ex-confederates—men of character, education, purity of personal life, with hands unsmutched with public plunder—you know that they are your peers in intelligence and ability and in devotion to our common country and its laws. [Applause.] You do injustice to your own hearts if you say otherwise. You know there is not a latent purpose of disloyalty either in them or the great masses of the Southern people they represent. And you know if the honor of this country were assailed now, anywhere, or in any way, they would fly to its support with an ardor as strong as ever burned in your own breasts. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

These "Confederate brigadiers" came into Congress in 1875 and with the Northern Democrats, with whom they co-operated, controlled the House of Repsentatives for four years as they now do both the Senate and House. Has the country lost anything by the action of these men in Congress? That's the question sensible men will consider.

The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, in which the Democrats, aided by these "Confederate brigadiers," secured a majority in the House, thus giving them a controlling voice in public expenditures, reversed the profligate extravagance of the GRANT Administration. The reduction in appropriations that followed in the four years, compared with the preceding four years of unrestricted Republican rule, amounted to between eighty and ninety millions of dollars! But for the fact that Confederate brigadiers took the place in Congress of the rascally carpet-baggers and their negro dupes, this great measure of economy and retrenchment would not have been possible.

In the last ten years of Republican rule, an empire of public lands was given away to railroad corporations, and its distribution was accompanied by the most revolting instances of legislative corruption. There has been nothing of this kind—not an acre of this great heritage of the American people has been diverted, since the Democrats aided by the "Confederate brigadiers" got control of the House.

The Republicans when in unrestricted power voted the money and credit of the government to corporations, in the shape of subsidies, to an amount not less than a hundred million of dollars. Not one dollar has the "Confederate Congress" so-called, appropriated to such purposes.

The *Credit-Mobilier* steal—the most prodigious larceny in the history of modern government—was the product of Republican rule and tainted the leading men of that party. The "Confederate Congress" has no sin of this kind to answer for.

While, according to the testimony of JOHN SHERMAN, the Republican party has paid over one hundred millions of dollars of Southern war claims (mostly to aid in building up a Republican party at the South), these payments have been entirely suspended since the South has been represented by ex-Confederates instead of by corrupt and thieving carpetbaggers.

The votes of the Confederate brigadiers secured that great act of public justice, the remonetization of silver, as well as the law compelling the land grant Pacific Railroads to provide means for the re-payment of the moneys with which they were subsidized by the Republican party.

The "Confederate House" selected as its presiding officer a Northern Democrat, noted for his stern and unrelenting opposition to all jobs, subsidies, land grants, and schemes of public robbery. His unbending integrity has saved the country hundreds of millions. He succeeded a Republican Speaker who marketed his rulings to land grant corporations, and was deep in all schemes of public robbery.

Charged with the duty of providing money for the payment of pensions of Union soldiers, no one can point to an instance where these "Confederate brigadiers" failed in the slightest degree. Without their votes, the bill for the payment of arrearages of pensions could not have become a law. So in al other legislation necessary to good government, for all sections, these "Confederate brigadiers" have been discreet, patriotic and honest. What more can be asked of them? Must they continually be getting on their knees and asking the pardon of the stay-at-home shoddy patriots the Republicans of the North send to Congress in such numbers?

No Republican of sense or candor, who calmly investigates and judges the composition of Congress, can but rejoice that the disreputable rabble sent there by the carpet-baggers and negroes has been succeeded by men of character, courage and unswerving integrity, the noblest type of American manhood, even if they did bear arms against the Union cause. Has not the whole country been the gainer that such men as HAMPTON, LAMAR, GORDON, STEPHENS, JOE JOHNSTON, BEN. HILL, MORGAN, GARLAND, and their associates, have supplanted in Congress the PATTERSONS, CONOVERS, SPENCERS, DORSEYS, WHITTEMORES, CLAYTONS, "Annanias" HAYSES, and other merchantable commodities sent there to represent carpet bag rapacity and negro ignorance?

THE GLASGOW BANK.

The extent of the fraud practiced on the unfortunate holders of shares in the rotten Glasgow Bank is illustrated by the recent call upon them for the enormous sum of £2,250 per share—more than twenty-two times the par value of the stock. All of the shareholders who could do so had already paid a first call of $500 per share, but that was only a drop in the bucket. They are now required to advance a sum which must utterly ruin five-sixths of them and leave the comparatively few wealthy shareholders with shattered fortunes.

The manner in which these worse than rotten securities were unloaded upon their present owners surpasses anything in the annals of American rascality. By means of cooked reports and other fraudulent devices, the pious bank directors quietly disposed of their holdings at a premium of 30 to 40 per cent. up to the very day of exposure, thus saddling upon the innocent buyers the whole of the vast debt of £6,000,000 which their own knavery had created. The simple tradesfolk, retired clergymen, and other small investors who grasped so eagerly at these fatal shares might much better have thrown their money into the Clyde.

On a smaller scale, we cite the Nation Trust Company of this city, where eleven hundred thousand dollars disappeared without a record of what became of it, and nobody punished except innocent stockholders, many of whom are struggling for a subsistence; the earnings of a life time swept away; some of them owning but a few shares of stock. In the case of the Glasgow Bank the officials are in prison.

WHAT MARSHALS MAY DO.

The law under which the Radical deputy marshals appear at the polls says:

SEC. 2,022. The marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall keep the peace and support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at the place of registration or polling place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registrating or voting, arrest and take into custody, with or *without process*, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, *any offence* against the laws of the United States. * Supervisors shall, in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals.

They may arrest who they please without process, upon charges made by themselves, as DAVENPORT did when he ordered three thousand arrests in one day, which intimidated many thousands more voters who could not afford to be locked up for a day or two and then discharged without remedy.

The investigation at Philadelphia demonstrated the deputies were all Republicans, many of them recently out of the Penitentiary and Work House, and that they were gamblers, thieves, bullies and scoundrels of the lowest class. It is upon these HAYES is willing to rest the chances of the Republican party, and he says he is conscientious about it.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

THE first payment under the arrears of pension law was to Gen. BOB SCHENCK of Ohio, the introducer of poker into polite circles in England. He got $4,625 arrears.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature last week indorsed HAYES, welcomed GRANT, assisted in a knock-down and drag out fight in the halls of legislation, and uncovered the bribery of its members.

THE Kentucky Democratic Convention, attended by over 1,600 delegates, showed decided TILDEN inclinings. The candidate for Governor is Dr. BLACKBURN, the "yellow fever hero," and a brother of the Congressman.

BOSS SHEPHERD offers to bet $100 to $50 that no other name than GRANT'S will be mentioned at the next Republican National Covention. It would be worth many hundreds to the Boss to have his croney back in Washington.

THE GRANT buncomb in the Legislature was championed by 'LISH DAVIS, and PETROFF'S vote secured the Great Gift Taker "a welcome home in the name of the Commonwealth." PETROFF should be slated for GRANT'S third term cabinet.

WHEN the Forty-sixth Congress—the present one—in the spring of 1881 comes to reckon up the Presidential votes, it will not be healthy for any bayonet votes found in the returns. That's a little proceeding on which HAYES will have no veto.

GENERAL HANCOCK, like some of our timid civilians, has no opinion to give to the public on the veto of HAYES. How any Democrat could fail to have an opinion on the merits of the question at issue, we do not understand, since it has occupied public attention for the past six weeks.

MR. CARLISLE, probably one of the strongest constitutional debaters on the Democratic side of the House, says of the veto message "It is not a strong message, and more than one-third of it is taken up in lecturing the House for practices that the President committed himself to when he was in Congress. It is the first veto message where a general appropriation bill has been vetoed, and the first veto ever sent to Congress because the bill repealed a law."

JOHN SHERMAN is in Ohio and GARFIELD has also gone there to watch him. SHERMAN mildly declines the Governorship, but will take the nomination if it is insisted on, as a step back to the Senate or forward to the White House.

The Presidential timber in Ohio is rated about this way:

Democratic.	*Republican.*
Thurman,	Sherman,
Pendleton,	Garfield,
Ewing,	Dalzell,
Bishop,	Hayes,
Ranney,	Foster,
Payne,	Taft,
Groesbeck.	Matthews.

With several counties to be heard from.

THE Republicans of the House on May 1 put themselves in line with Mr. HAYES in "starving the army." They did their part in "revolutionizing" the Government, in "cutting off supplies," in putting the boys in blue on short allowance, and all that sort of thing. The question was shall the army supply bill pass over the veto of the President? The Republicans, without exception, voted no; the Democrats voted aye. The roll showed 120 ayes to 110 nays. The House then adjourned until Saturday, when the bill removing all restrictions on the coinage of silver, and putting it on an equality at the mints with gold, will come up as a special order.

WE are glad to see that the *Labor Tribune* takes a sensible view of Mr. HAYES' audacious exercise of the veto power, in rejecting the Army bill. In the course of its comments the *Tribune* says:

The President has developed a very limber back bone in thus exercising his prerogative under the pressure of sensational politicians. Where there is a suggestion of a doubt of unconstitutionality, the Constitution should have the benefit of the doubt, and there is more than a doubt of the constitutionality of the practice of the general government interfering with free elections. There can be no good reason advanced in favor of the President's action; the fact that the important part of the bill is a "rider" is to be deplored, but that is no sufficient excuse for a formal disapproval. The majority in Congress has but one line of conduct to pursue, which is to pass the "rider" as a separate bill, and let its fate decide that of the appropriation. So long as such an infamous measure remains in force there is a precedent for further outrages of Equal Rights.

THE Kansas people are becoming more emphatic against negro emigration to their go-ahead State as the tide increases, and they will soon find means to stop their river towns being made a dumping place for Sambo, Dinah and the picaninnies. There is ample room for a few hundred of the exodus people on the beautiful "Sewickley bottom," a few miles below Pittsburgh on the Ohio. This is a charming place, and in summer time would take the negro eye. A number of wealthy Republicans, like Judge WHITE, who have signed a sympathetic call but kept away from the meeting, we hear are dying to cut up their beautiful grounds in quarter acre patches for the use of the refugees in raising garden truck. We insist Sewickley shall not be passed by in the distribution of plantation hands.

Coal Trade of the World.

Mr. Saward, in his sixth annual review of the coal trade, has gathered much interesting information about the condition and progress of the trade in all parts of the world. England stands pre-eminently the coal-producing nation of the world, her annual outpour reaching 135,000,000 tons, while Germany and the United States produce between them 100,000,000 tons annually; the rest of the world only 75,000,000 tons annually. A tonnage is reported for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, fully equal to former years, the bituminous product being on the increase, and anthracite on the decline. The anthracite industry commenced in 1820, when there was a shipment of abont 365 tons. Now there have been as many million tons marketed in the counties of Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Columbia. The anthracite field is limited, and some say that the field will be exhausted in ten years, and that bituminous coal will take its place. The trade in anthracite is rapidly growing in the West, and, Mr. Saward thinks, will continue to grow. So far as the production of the leading coal companies is concerned, the Philadelphia and Reading head the list with 5,909,140 tons for the past year The coal output of the globe during 1877 was as follows: Great Britain, 134,610,796 tons; United States, 49,130,584 tons; Germany, 48,296,397 tons; France, 16,889,201 tons; Belgium, 13,938,523 tons; Austria, 14,252,038 tons; Russia, 1,900,000 tons; Spain, 699,500 tons; Portugal, 20,000 tons; Nova Scotia, 757,469 tons; Australia, 1,444,171 tons; India, 4,000,000 tons; Japan, 500,000 tons; Vancouver's Island, 190,640 tons; and China, Chili, and New Zealand, 4,000,000 tons. Coal cutting by machinery, and the waste of coal, are prominently treated in this review. All the machine cutters in the market are designed, to use technical phrases, "to drive an entry, work in pockets, or on the long wall system."

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, the old physician who voluntarily served through half a dozen yellow fever epidemics in the South, going from his comfortable home in Louisville to the post of danger, and accepting no fee or reward, further than a medal or two and the official thanks of the stricken communities, has been nominated for Governor of Kentucky. The nomination was the direct result of all this self-sacrifice, for the campaign was mainly on this one issue. At Memphis and at Hickman last summer, when so many of the physicians fell victims to the scourge, Dr. Blackburn labored unceasingly, but escaped even a touch of the fever. A country paper suggested that he be made Governor, as a means of expressing the gratitude of the people, and from the day of that publication his nomination was assured. There were two or three experienced and popular politicians already in the field as candidates, but they stood no chance before the "Hero of Hickman." One Kentucky paper said: "Buena Vista made General Taylor President: Cerro Gordo sent John Williams to the Senate, and Hickman shall put old Luke Blackburn in the Governor's chair at Frankfort." As the Democratic Majority in Kentucky is some 60,000, Dr Blackburn is very sure to make the prediction good, if he lives.

Good for Babies.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularities of the Bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents' University ave., Rochester N. Y. See another column.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

COLONEL DRAKE, who put down the first oil well in the United States twenty years ago, is to have a monument at Titusville, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVE BLACKBURN of Kentucky has gone home to assist his brother in the canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State.

DR. NEWMAN will be received with marked distinction at the Vatican when he goes for his Cardinal's hat. It is said that Cardinal Manning will assist at the ceremony.

THE Bronte sisters are buried within the walls of Haworth Church, in ordinary graves dug in the ground beneath the altar floor. When the old church is pulled down these graves will have to be despoiled.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON received demonstrations of welcome whenever he appeared in public at Cape Town. The French imperialists are believed to be awaiting with impatience his conquest of the Zulus.

THE Maine Greenbackers are said to be raising funds in Boston to carry on the next campaign in their State. The Connecticut leaders have suggested to the rank and file of that party that they contribute five cents each for the next canvass.

A COMMITTEE of Republican members of the Kansas Legislature have arrived in Washington who say that they have additional evidence substantiating the charges of bribery made by them heretofore against Senator Ingalls in connection with the recent Senatorial election.

R. H. SEWELL, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's work at Altoona, has been appointed superintendent of the motive power on the Baltimore Division of the Northern Central Railway to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Godfrey W. Rhodes, who has accepted a similar position on the Pan Handle road.

THE picture of "Milton and his Daughters," by the Hungarian painter, Muncacsy, which made the great sensation of the Paris Exhibition, and which was purchased for the Lennox Library in New York, is to be exhibited in London before being sent over here. It has been shown at Vienna, and is now in Berlin.

THE following will was lately entered at the Surrogate's office in New York city: "This is my last will and testament. I give to my beloved wife, Barbara Labmeister, all my property at my death. Puberstein Labmeister." As this will is very explicit, and the old man left only about $500, it will hardly be contested.

SENATOR CONKLING'S daughter, Miss Bessie, was married in Utica on Wednesday to Superintendent Oakman, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The ceremony was private. Many bridal presents were sent by noted politicians and Senator C. has given his daughter a handsome residence in Utica.

THE youngest son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Rev. T. R. Bacon, has just been ordained as pastor of a Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Indiana. The sermon was preached by his brother, Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Norwich, Connecticut, and another brother, Rev. E. W. Bacon, of New London, Connecticut, assisted in the services.

THE Philadelphia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati has since 1810 been accumulating a fund for a monument to Washington, and it now amounts to about $130,000. It has accordingly been decided to have the monument made, and it will be erected probably in Fairmount Park. Mr. Thomas Ball has made a model for the work.

GRAY, who shot at Booth in Chicago, gives his critical opinions of actors to whoever will listen. He says that Booth is far from being an artist, that McCullough may become a good tragedian in time, that Davenport was only third rate, and that Barrett is tolerable. He could himself excel any of these, and intends to go on the stage as *Hamlet* when he gets out of jail.

EPSOM, the scene of Parole's victory, is within an hour's ride by rail from London, and is a bright, busy little town. "The Downs," on which the famous races are run, are within a quarter of a mile's walk of a hill, on the summit of which stands the Dardans, Lord Rosebery's seat, commanding a view of the town on one side and the full sweep of the Downs on the other.

EE-SENATOR CONOVER, of Florida, after hanging on for a $10,000 foreign mission until hope deferred made his heart sick, concluded to come down in his aspiration and take a $4 per day customs inspectorship. Mr. Conover showed a practical appreciation of the situation in taking the best thing he could get, and as one of his friends says, $4 per day "lays a long way over nothing."

A MAN died recently at Cayenne who was transported for life from France twenty-eight years ago for setting fire to farm houses at Longepierre. He left behind him a wife and five children. The news of his decease led to a confession by his accuser, who admitted that he himself had committed the crime for which another had been punished. He was arrested and committed to prison, where he contrived to take his own life.

MR. GRUBE, a maker of wax images in New York, has constructed what is claimed to be the largest globe of the world, showing the ranges of mountains and other peculiarities of the surface of the earth in relief, now in existence. Its diameter is four feet and about one inch, the scale being 1 in 10,000,000. The globe is made of wood. The relief is formed by wax. Mr Grube has been two years in perfecting the globe.

A CITIZEN of Bangor, Me., has had a unique gift made for the poet Longfellow. It consists of a pen and holder. The pen is made from the iron fetters of Bonnivard, the famous prisoner of Chillon. The socket is made of massive gold set with three of the rarest gems known to the mineralogist—the white phenakits of Siberia, the yellow zircon of Ceylon and the red tourmaline of Maine. The handle is composed of a piece of live oak from the old frigate Constitution.

THE World has narrowly missed the boon of a volume of hymns by W. E. Gladstone, set to music by the same hand. From time to time he has written and set to music fourteen hymns and was strongly inclined to publish them. Acting, however, on the advice of a friend who was candid enough to tell him that though the poetry was good the music would not enhance his reputation for ability to adorn whatever he touched, he suppressed the series, but it is not unlikely they will yet see the light.

BRUISER ELLIOTT.

Philadelphia Senatorial Representative of the Short-Hairs.

(Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Rep.)

Senator (better, and much more fittingly, known as "Bill,") Elliott, distinguished himself yesterday in a manner that entitles him to the pre-eminence accorded a bully and blackguard, first, by objecting to the confirmation of James P. Barr as one of the Morganza managers, subsequently by engaging in a rough-and-tumble fight with Mr. Emery, whom he assaulted in a ruffianly manner.

In the first instance, it may be remarked that Mr. Elliott, in criticising Mr. Barr, assailed an irreproachable gentleman, and one whose example in public and private life might be imitated by Mr. Elliott, not only to his great personal advantage, but to the immediate advancement of the comfort of all brought into contact with Mr. Elliott in a public or private way. Bill Elliot, setting himself up as the censor of James P. Barr, is one of those whimsical pictures only presented to the people of Pennsylvania, when the combined wisdom and wit of the State is collected at Harrisburg.

We are prompted to ask that portion of the Philadelphia press which has characterized the people of Pittsburgh as riot-loving, what estimate they place upon the qualities their Senator displayed in his rough and tumble fight with Mr. Emery? Is Mr. Elliott a specimen of breeding, wisdom, manliness, common decency, or common honesty? Judging from the reports, the people of Pittsburgh will be unable to recognize in him either a pink of propriety, a pattern of decency, or the model upon which to construct an honest legislator. Still, we have no doubt the small minded-supercillious spirit that prompts much of the utterances in the Philadelphia papers, will be so much occupied in the task of bringing our people to a realizing sense of their shortcomings, that they will be wholly oblivious to the trivial departures from gentlemanly conduct which marked Senator Elliott's behavior yesterday. We ourselves are mercifully inclined to regard his peculiarities of speech as Philadelphia solacisms, and his physical display as pardonable considering the distinguished eminence won in the past by the Bouncers and Killers, a corps from which it is evident Mr. Elliott has copied largely.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, Rep.]

Senator Elliott of Philadelphia, with that liberality which has characterized the public men and the papers of his city in all that pertained to the Riot of '77, objected yesterday to the confirmation of James P. Barr as one of the Morganza managers, because the Colonel was foreman of the Grand Jury which put upon the public records a pretty full account of the transactions, including the flight of Brinton and his men. If to have shared in the sentiments expressed by that Grand Jury be an offense, nominations of Allegheny county citizens for the Morganza board, if satisfactory to Senator Elliott, will be difficult to make. If Mr. Barr is satisfactory to the people of Allegheny and other counties specifically interested in the Morganza school, surely the senator from Philadelphia has no reason to object.

LIVING ON MULE MEAT.

One of the Sugar Notch Miners Tells of Their Experience.

[From the Story Related by Miner Williams.]

* * * We had not proceeded very far when we heard a terrible crash, which cut off all hope of escape by the gangway. Our next thought was whether we might escape through the airway. We therefore began to climb breast after breast. But all our efforts were foiled. We returned to the gangway. Hungry and dispirited, seeing that all hope of escape was cut off, we sat down to contemplate our position, and the whole weight of our misfortune was brought vividly before our minds with all its ghastly features. Cut off from fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children, and the probabilities that we might never again see our homes. After reflection we came to the conclusion that although things were bad that they might have been worse. Three things were in our favor. First, we had good air; next, good water, and third, a live mule which could be eaten; therefore we came to the conclusion that we should not starve for sometime anyhow.

We did not act upon the mule idea, however, for some time, but satisfied the craving of hungar by eating some birch bark off one of the props. This satisfied us for nearly a day, when hungar returned again with all his fierceness. There was then no other alternative but to kill the mule. We therefore proceeded to the business of fastening the mule to a prop. We procured a sledge from one of the boxes, and the work of butchering commenced. John Green was the man selected to dispatch the brute. John's strength had somewhat failed him, I believe, for it took six or eight blows from his hammer before the mule was brought down. Then the work of quartering began in earnest; for he had not more than fallen when William Kinney cut the head nearly off with an axe to insure that life was extinct, while I severed the hind quarter with a weapon of the same kind. I instantly commenced cutting rations off the quarter, while the flesh yet quivered. Under other circumstances I should have shrunk from the duty intrusted to me so early, but nothing would satisfy us but mule at that time, for the larder was empty.

We next got our dinner kettles ready for a sumptuous feast. We took the lids of our pails and set the steaks upon them, placed three lamps under each lid and the work of frying went on. For a while we had a a grand time, for we kept eating and frying, frying and eating, and I tell you, gentlemen, the meat was splendid. One thing I forgot to say, and that is while we were busy killing the mule we heard the first shot fired and this inspired us with a hope that ere long we should be rescued. I never lost confidence, but at times we all felt downcast. We used to make our different rounds in the various sections of the mines to ascertain how things stood and if there was any way by which to escape, but found we were blocked on all sides. Our process of cooking was very slow, and each thought it was best to light a fire. This I strongly objected to for some time, but seeing there was a good current of air and no danger of igniting any gas, we built a fire, and from this time forward we boiled our meat and drank soup, and continued to do so until we were rescued.

Speaker Long on the War-path.

(Philadelphia North American.)

The rupture between Speaker Long and the State administration seems to be widening, and there is now no doubt that the Speaker has alienated himself from the powers that be. It will be remembered that during the debate on the legislative appropriation bill last Friday Mr. Long scored Farmer Patterson, late Superintendent of the Public Grounds, somewhat severely, which led subsequently to hot words and an after coolness. The Speaker has the best of the situation, however. There are several measures in which the administration is interested, and which upon the pretence of unconstitutionality he could rule off the calendar.

A Solid Fact.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

It costs money to come into collision with some people. When recently William H. Vanderbilt ran over a man on the avenue the courts took no notice of it and the man went off to work again feeling rather chagrined at having been in the way. It should be added that Mr. Vanderbilt did not appear to have been to blame. When the poor man ran against the vehicle containing the person of August Belmont, the man was arrested and yesterday fined $100 and sent to jail for ten days, although it was proved that the collision was a simple accident, which this driver did all in his power to prevent. It certainly makes a difference who is who.

PINAFORE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Good members, we've important information,
Sing hey, the tardy fellows that you are,
About some statesmen who are merely imitation,
Sing hey, your merry, merry ten dol-lar.

Good fellows, it is time you were adjourning,
Sing hey, the useless statesmen that you are,
We want no further laws of your up-turning,
Sing hey, your merry, merry ten dol-lar.

Kind statesmen, don't you know the folks are sighing,
Sing hey, the awful nuisance that you are,
And really want to see you homeward flying,
Sing hey, your merry, merry ten dol-lar.

Great members, you have now had timely warning,
Sing hey, the simple statesmen that you are,
Advice like this will not endure your scorning,
Sing hey, your merry, merry ten dol-lar.

◆

A SONG.

Sing a low song!
A tender cradle measure, soft and low
Not sad or long,
But such as we remember long ago,
When Time, now old, was flying
Over the sunny seasons, bright and fleet,
And the red rose was lying
Amongst a crowd of flowers all too sweet.

BARRY CORNWALL.

THE PENITENTES.

A Horrible Narrative of the Doings of a Fanatical Order.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Times.]

TRINIDAD, COL., April 12.—In New Mexico and Colorado exists an order known here as the Penitentes. How widely the organization is spread I am unable to say, but understand that it exists in some form or another among all Spanish-speaking peoples of America. It is said to be an offshoot from the order of Flagellant Monks; but the Penitentes or neither clerics nor recluses. The society is a secret one; Lodges exist in various localities, and it is difficult in the extreme to gather an accurate knowledge of them, except what may be learned from actual observation at the Good Friday season once a year.

There are three Lodges in the neighborhood of Trinidad, and yesterday I went down the Pugatore about two miles

TO SEE WHAT I COULD

Of their public exercises. The Lodge-building does not differ from the ordinary Mexican house, except that it has no windows. Its walls are of mud, its roof of mud, it is low, gloomy, and forbidding, and looks like a big brick of dirty-gray clay lying open on the hillside. A quarter of a mile away, close to the river bank, a rude wooden cross was erected, aad on the opposite bank, among willows and cottonwoods, I hid myself. The Penitentes are jealous in the extreme of outside observation. They say they are afraid of Americans if they come too close; and the Americans say that it is as much as a single man's life is worth to pry too curiously into their secrets.

I had scarce hidden myself when a procession of twenty-five or thirty men emerged from the Lodge-house. One in front staggered under a huge cross. Those following came three abreast, the men in the centre wearing nothing but their drawers, and each carrying in his hand a stem of cactus about three feet long. Your readers are probably aware that cactus is thickly set with needle-like spikes about an inch in length. These needles are very sharp and slightly barbed, so that when they once enter the flesh it is not easy to extract them.

Slowly the fantastic procession wound its way toward the cross on the river bank, singing a most lugubrious chant—the harsh voices now rising to a howl, and now falling away to an indistinct and monotone wail. Having reached the cross those who retained their clothes fell upon their knees, at a little distance, in a circle round the object of their adoration, while the undressed ones went inside and prostrated themselves.

And thus I noticed that the ground around the cross was thickly strewn with cactus. The sharp spikes pierced the naked flesh of the devotees in a million places. The blood

POURED OUT IN STREAMS.

But they groveled and rolled around, while the wild, barbaric chant rose ever louder and louder. In sympathy with the scene, the wind shrieked and moaned among the trees that fringed the river, and vast clouds of yellow dust rolled down the valley, as though Nature were striving to drown the noise and cover the spectacle of man's fanaticism and folly.

A quarter of an hour, perhaps, ended the prostrations and prayers, and then the procession reformed and started to return to the Lodge. As they did so the naked men began flogging themselves with their long cactus-whips. Every blow left a long trail of blood, which actually ran down to the ground. Red lines crossed the men's shoulders in every direction, and soon every bare back was a mass of red, raw, quivering flesh. It was sickening—horrible. The chant rose to a shriek. The wind moaned and raved. The flying dust caught and lodged on the raw flesh. The poor fools reeled and staggered like drunken men, but still the cruel spiked cactus fell with sickening regularity. How slowly that devilish procession marched! Will it never reach the Lodge? Surely no human nature can stand this brutal punishment much longer. It can not! Two of the victims

FALL SENSELESS TO THE GROUND.

Water is dashed upon them, and their comrades pick them up and bear them onward. One recovers himself, and begins the horrible laceration afresh. The other has to be carried to the door. At last, thank God! the lodge is reached, and the bloody spectacle is at an end. The infernal chant still comes down the wind from the closed house; but no profane eye may see what is enacted within.

Presently two women were seen approaching the lodge from a neighboring house. When about a hundred yards from it they fell upon their knees and walked upon them to the lodge. They were kneeling upon cactus.

When they had disappeared, I waited patiently an hour; but only occasional messengers came forth from the lodge, seeming to go to neighboring houses for something required by the devotees; and, as nothing of interest seemed likely to occur, I returned home.

It has been the custom in former years for a second pilgrimage to the cross to be made upon Good Friday afternoon; and yesterday hundreds of people repaired to the hill above the lodge to witness the spectacle. But they were disappointed, for the Penitentes

REMAINED OBSTINATELY WITHIN DOORS.

I had friendly notice, however, that more was to be seen this morning; and, before nine o'clock, accompanied by a friend, I was at my former post of observation. After waiting till we had made up our minds to be again disappointed, the procession once more emerged from the lodge; but this time they were all dressed. One in the center, however, was bound with ropes, the ends of which were firmly held by several of his companions. I had been told that it was nothing unusual for one of the Penitentes to personate the Christ, and to be actually nailed to the cross; and death had been known to result. I was afraid I might actually be called upon to witness a tragedy; but my companion explained that the bound man represented, not Jesus, but Judas. He was pulled and jerked round continually; and when he fell to the ground, as he frequently did, he was kicked and beaten till he regained his feet. Arrived at the cross, the pilgrims prostrated themselves once more—Judas being held bound, at a little distance. The procession then marched back to the lodge,

TREATING JUDAS AS BEFORE.

This ends what I know from personal observation of the Penitentes. I have asked many Mexicans for information respecting them; but the invariable answer is, "I don't know." Old American residents of this country, some of them Catholics, tell me, in substance, this: The Penitentes have a commandante to each lodge, and to him the members confess their sins. He does not impose any penance, but intimates to each in some way how much he owes the Almighty because of his transgressions, and leaves it to the conscience of each to punish himself as he sees fit. This punishment is generally inflicted during Lent, but more particularly on Good Friday and the days before and after. These are the only days on which there are any public exhibitions. Flogging is most frequently performed with cactus, but sometimes with whips, leather straps or sticks. Those who are good enough do not inflict any punishment upon themselves. They are called Apostolos. Members may lay up stores of expiation, and frequently do so, in order that, if they die suddenly, they

MAY GO STRAIGHT TO HEAVEN

Without being compelled to endure the fires of Purgatory. Those who die under their self-inflicted tortures go at once to Heaven, of course. It is said that many do die; and it was openly announced in a local paper that two died in that manner last year. It is certain that two prominent members of the Order were buried on Easter Sunday. But, as the Lodge door closes on all the secrets of the Order, little can be learned. A Catholic of credibility informs me that, at Loma del Santa Cruz (the Hill of the Holy Cross,) in New Mexico, he saw a Penitente carry an immense cross up the hill, and that the effort killed him; he died on the spot. The Catholic clergy oppose the whole business, and last year Father Pinto, the parish priest at Trinidad, preached very strongly against it. I cannot learn, however, that the Penitentes are considered any worse sons of the Church than others. The Order exercises

CONSIDERABLE POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

Two of its leaders in this neighborhood, Jesus Maria Garcia and Casimiro Barela, are elected to office year after year—the former as County Clerk, the latter as State Senator—in spite of all opposition that can be brought against them. But the organization is beginning to feel the effects of knowledge and immigration. Year by year its members are growing more and more reluctant to let their practices be known of men, and it is not at all improbable that in this neighborhood the last public whippings have been seen.

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The Zulu Weapon.

There are two principal kinds of assagais, the throwing and the stabbing, the latter with a long and straight blade. To a Kaffir this weapon is literally the staff of life. With it he kills his enemy and his game, slaughters and cuts up his cattle, trains their horns, shaves his own or his neighbor's head, does his carpentry and furriery, and countless other jobs of various sorts. In its original form, the assagai was essentially a missile, but the renowned Clarke, among other military reforms, converted it into a shorter and heavier stabbing spear, unfit for throwing, and only to be used at close quarters. The shaft, with average length of nearly five feet, and a diameter equal to a man's little finger, is cut from the assagai tree (*Curtisia jaginea*), which is not unlike mohogany. The wood is brittle, yet elastic, the latter quality giving the spear that peculiar vibratory motion on which its accuracy of flight so much depends. On account of the brittleness, a novice will break many shafts before he learns to throw his assagai secundum arten. Inaptly cast, the shaft as soon as it reaches the ground is liable to whip forward and break off short above the blade. The assagai heads are generally blade-shaped, some consist of a mere spike, and a few are barbed. When the first shape is adopted, whether with or without the barb, there is invariably a raised ridge along the center of the blade, which is concave on one side and convex on the other. The reasons assigned for this peculiarity of form are that this blade acts like the feathers of an arrow, and that, as the heads are always made of soft iron, they can be more easily sharpened when blunted by use.—*Public Opinion.*

◆

Confusion.

(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)

It was rather late yesterday morning when Mr. Willaby got up, and he was vaguely conscious of a confused recollection of things, but he didn't say much and tried to appear as cheerful as he knew how. Presently breakfast was announced, and the family took their places at the table, but Mr. Willaby was amazed, as he sat staring at six little wooden boxes of axle grease ranged solemnly in front of his plate.

"Where under the sun," he said, with a puzzled intonation, "what in thunder—where did all this axle grease come from and what is it for?"

"Oh, is it axle grease?" asked his wife, with charming simplicity and innocence, just a trifle overdone. "You said last night when you brought these cans home that they were oysters and would be nice for breakfast. I thought you had better eat them right away, as they didn't smell as though they would keep very much longer."

And then Mrs. Willaby removed the cans, and her husband sat and looked at the teapot and thought so long that his coffee was as cold as a rich relative when he thought to drink it.

◆

Jefferson's Grave.

Attorney General Devens recently visited the grave of Jefferson at Charlottesville. By a recent act of Congress it was provided that $5,000 should be spent in improving and placing in good repair the surroundings of Jefferson's grave whenever the title to the land where he is buried should be transferred to the Government. General Devens has not yet succeeded in obtaining the title to the site. He had an interview with one of the descendants of Jefferson, who is endeavoring to arrange the matter. It seems that some of the members of Jefferson's family insist on reserving the right to be buried in this ground to which the Government is to obtain the title. Nothing will be done towards putting the dilapidated little graveyard in order until this point is yielded by the family.

◆

No child can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[For the Post.]

GRACIE!

DIED APRIL 19—1879.

Tenderly kiss the baby face
The waxen forehead of little Grace!
Smooth the soft threads of silken hair
No trace of the dread angel, lingers there!
Fair little flower! in thy dreamless sleep
Rest thee! the while, we gaze and weep.

We weep for the glance of the innocent eyes
Brimful of baby-love, or surprise!
Weep, for the sweet lips, that will outpour
Their prattling music—nevermore!
The dimpled fingers, folded, rest
Like snow drops on the baby breast!

Gracie! our baby! it must be
That the angels, darling, have stolen thee,
For round the throne of the Heavenly King
Babes like thee—with snow white wing
And silvery voices, breathe a song
That echoes in Heaven—sweet and strong
And drops with a touch of balm on Earth,
Into the hearts that gave them birth!

So out 'neath the clover and soft green grass
Where the robins sing, and the sunbeams pass
Where the daisies nod, and the soft winds sigh
We have laid thee, darling, peacefully!
And at eve, we will think thy starry eyes
Are watching *o'er us*, from the quiet skies.

A NEW ELDORADO.

A Sketch of Leadville, the Newest Product of the Mining Fever.

(H. H. in the May Atlantic.)

California Gulch, in which or on which the new town of Leadville is growing up, lies at right angles to the Arkansas valley, and about twelve miles from the headwaters of the Arkansas river. It was a wild gulch, its sides grown thick with spruce forests, and a little snow-fed creek making its way down among them. But the waters of the creek held gold, and men soon found it out, cut down the spruce forests, and began placer mining all along the sides of the gulch. They are torn up and riddled to-day as if an earthquake had shaken them violently. All this while, in the stony mountains at the head of the gulch, lay stores untold of solid silver, of which the miners lower down, working for gold sands by the handful, never so much as dreamed. It is the old story of treasure biding the time of the man who knows its secret. Ono day, a man who knew one stone from another picked up a bit of mineral and handed it slyly and significantly to his comrade, saying nothing. The eomrade experienced in the ways of mines, took it, saying nothing and pocketed it. The gulch was full of men; there were those working by their side to whom one word might be a hint. Later, alone, the two comrades conversed with each other on the subject of this bit of stone. They took cautious and secret rambles over the mountain side. They said not one word to anybody for two years, but quietly possessed themselves largely of lands. To-day, in one mine which these two men own, you may see, it is said, six millions of dollar's worth of silver; not infer it, trust, hope, believe it, from the "dip," or "bearing," or "vein," as is usually the case in silver mines, but see it; the walls of the galleries are it! The miners simply chop the walls down, foot by foot, and wheel out the ore in barrows.

And the whole range is believed to be full of the precious metal. It is the western slope of the mountains lying back of Fair Play, on whose eastern slopes many profitable mines have been worked for years. It is odd that miners did not at once think if one side of a mountain were made of silver the other was likely to be. But they did not; and so the Leadville silver bided its time.

The town is a marvel. In six months a tract of dense spruce forest has been converted into a bustling village. To be sure, the upturned roots and the freshly hacked stumps of many of the spruce trees are still in the streets of the town; fallen spruce trees, too, on which you can sit down to rest, and here and there clumps of superb tall ones standing, which afford a most grateful protection from Colorado's hot May sun—the sun that made that mud I spoke of at the top of Weston's Pass. Great spaces of scorched sage brush are to be seen, its gray stalks looking as twisted as if they had been wrung out wet and thrown down to dry. Great spaces covered with chips, also; nobody had time to pick up his chips, and they are handy to burn; the houses are all log cabins, or else plain, unpainted board shanties. Some of the cabins seem to burrow in the ground; others are set up on posts, like roofed bed steads. Tents, wigwams of boughs; wigwams of bare poles, with a blackened spot in front where somebody slept last night but will never sleep again; cabins wedged in between stumps; cabins with chimneys made of flower-pots or bits of stovepipe—I am not sure but out of old hats; cabin half roofed; cabins with sail-cloth-roofs; cabins with no roof at all—this represents the architecture of the Leadville homes. The Leadville places of business are another thing; there is one compact, straight street running east and west, in the centre of this medley of sage brush, spruce stumps, cabins and shanties. Here are shops, restaurants, billiard-rooms, dance halls, banks, lawyers' offices, hotels, livery stables—all that a town needs. There are fairly-built, wooden houses, principally of the battlement-front style, and one story high—a few of them two stories high—and not without some pretence of finish: the platforms and steps in front of them make one continuous line of lounging grounds for Leadville men. I counted forty-six at one time in a short distance, men either leaning against door-posts, or sitting with their elbows on their knees. The middle of the street was always filled with groups of men talking. Wagons were driven up and down as fast as if the street were clear. It looked all the time as if there had been a fire and the people were just about dispersing, or as if a town meeting were just over. Everybody was talking, nearly everybody gesticulating. All faces looked restless, eager, fierce. It was a Monaco gambling room emptied into a Colorado spruce clearing.

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LANCINET'S LUCK.

His First Day Adventures After Receiving His Old Uncle's Legacy.

I.

"My friend," said the notary to Sigisbert Lancinet, "here are the 6,500 francs willed and bequeathed to you by your uncle. The legacy-duty, stamps and fees have been deducted. Put the money carefully away in your pocket, be careful not to let any sharp-looking stranger brush up against you, and get home as soon as possible."

"Worthy sir, your excellent advice shall be followed," said Sigisbert Lancinet squeezing the good notary's hand and leaving the office with the dignity of a man who does not have 6,500 francs in his pocket every day of the week.

For Sigisbert Lancinet, Bohemian both by disposition and profession, had never thitherto been the owner of ten francs of his own.

II.

When he was in the street Sigisbert Lancinet soliloquized half aloud:

"What an old ass that notary was! To fancy that I—I of all people—would be silly enough to let any one get away with my wealth. Suppose I drove home—no, that would look like a cowardly concession to the notary's fears. Besides, I am not sorry at the prospect of showing myself to my acquaintances in my new role of a bloated capitalist.

So saying Sigisbert Lancinet approached a shop-window and took an admiring glance at his image reflected in the great mirror.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed, starting back in consternation, "can that ambulatory rag-bag be Sigisbert Lancinet? Lazarus in all his glory was not arraved like unto this. What a shocking bad hat!—a perfect epic of decrepitude. Let me not lose an instant in shooting this tile, which makes me redden as much as it reddens itself."

He went to the hatter's and bought him a hat, and when he came out he respired more joyously and said to himself, "Now that is more like the thing—I do not quite so closely resemble a—but hold on! On letting my gaze run to my other extreme I am horrified to observe that the soles of my boots are not waterproof and that the uppers are a libel upon shoemanity. Let me not hesitate one second"—

He entered the bootmakers.

III,

"By Jove!" he said, on regaining the street, "that job's off my hands, but ah, the frightful discordance. The immaculate varnish of my boots makes my pantaloons look ten years older by contrast, while beside my dazzling hat my coat loses the few pretensions to respectability which it formerly possessed. To appear in such guise would be ridiculous"—

He crossed the street and entered a ready-made clothing establishment, whence issuing robed and crowned he—for he had fasted since getting-up time and had got up unusually early so as to be at the notary's office betimes—felt the inner man assert itself. He found himself at that moment at the Pala-s-Royal.

"And to think," soliloquized the *nouveau riche* "that not once in my brief life have I set foot within the plate-glass doors of these opulent restaurants in the windows whereof are heaped fascinating trophies of game and fruits of Tantalus! Yet I had always hoped—and, indeed why shou'd I not gratify myself just for once. One doesn't get a legacy every day. What stunning truffles!"

IV.

Just as he had placed his hand upon the handle of the door some one tapped him upon the shoulder.

"Hi, Sigisbert!"

"Hullo, Adolphe!"

"The same. Where are you off to?"

"Going in to breakfast—don't you see?"

"You! going in to breakfast there?"

"Certainly. And what if I am?"

"Oh, nothing, only it would be a graceful act on your part to invite me to join you, seeing that you are flush and that my pockets are as empty as my stomach."

"By all means; come along."

They breakfasted. They began with Burgundy and continued with claret, and the waiter waxed so eloquent in praise of a peculiarly fine and dry champagne for which the house was noted that they had a bottle of that. Then they had coffee and liqueurs.

At the third glass of Chartreuse Sigisbert Lancinee was the friend of the whole human race without exception.

Adolphe with the pilot's wary eye marked his friend's growing good humor, and whispered to him gently, "Sigisbert, ole fel', I've always said that if there was a good-hearted chap in Paris, Singisbert Lancinet was the man. For you are a good-hearted chap as you know."

"I should hope, old boy, that I wouldn't go back on a friend, if he will allow me to call him so."

"Of course you wouldn't. I know you will stake a friend of yours who only wants 300 miserable petty francs till next Tuesday to"——

"Never mind what you want them for: that is none of my business. Here are your 300 francs. So long as Sigisbert Lancinet has a shot in the locker he will not steel his ear against the appeals of friendship. Take my arm and lets us go for a walk."

V.

In the Galerie d'Orleans some one accosted Sigisbert:

"M Lancinet, I am glad to see you looking so well. About eighteen months ago you promised to pay me a bill"——

"A bill—for how much?"

"Five-hundred francs."

"Five hundred francs—whom do I owe 500 francs to?"

"To me. I keep the restaurant at"—

"Here's your money. Call on Sigisbert Lancinet at any hour of the day or night for money and if he owes it it shall be paid instantly."

A little further on he met Cydalisa, a piquante little brunette for whom Sigisbert Lancinet's heart used to beat like one—like forty.

In her society he visited the milliner's shop, the jewelers, the Bois de Boulogue, the Opera-Comique and the Maison d'Or.

VI.

It was 2:30 A. M. when Sigisbert Lancinet reached his lodging.

To whom the angry janitor:

"You're a sweet duck, staying out guzzling and muzzling till all hours. You can bet your new boots I'll let the boss know what sort of a tenant he has in you. There's your bedroom candle and a letter that came for you."

"Here—I'll make that all right—this'll pay you for getting up," said Sigisbert Lancinet, opening his pocket-book.

It was empty!

Mechanically he opened the letter which the janitor had handed him. It read as follows:

SIR: I made an error this morning in giving you 6,500 francs as the amount of your late uncle's legacy. That was the gross amount, from which should have been deducted duty, stamps, fee, &c., amounting, as per account inclosed, to 763f. 45c. Be so good as to remit me that sum by bearer. Yours very respectfully,

X. Y. Z., NOTARY.

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MONEY cannot be dreadfully scarce out West when the business men of Cincinnati put up $60,000, and propose to raise $30,000 more, to defray the expenses of a meeting of singing societies. It looks like abundance of wealth and great liberality.

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Lady Lawyers.

The female millenium appears to be dawning. There are women doctors, clerks and jurymen, and soon there will be women lawyers. Before they attempt to speak they should use SOZODONT to give beauty to their mouths which are destined to complete their success as orators.

Female Lawyers will stick to their clients, like SPALDING'S GLUE to wood.

STT

LIFE.

The World's a bubble and the life of man
Less than a span:
In his conception wretched, from the womb
So to the tomb:
Curst from his cradle, and brought up to years
With cares and fears.
Who then to frail mortality shall trust
But limns on water, or but writes in dust.

Yet whilst with sorrow here we live opprest
What life is best?
Courts are but only superficial schools
To dandle fools;
The rural parts are turn'd into a den
Of savage men;
And where's a city from foul vice so free
But may be term'd the worst of all the three.

LORD BACON.

LOW WAGES AND DEAR FOOD.

Hard Lines for Men Who Work for their Daily Bread.

Figures that are a Sermon Upon the Relations of Labor and Capital.

(N. Y. Sun Letter.)

LONDON, April 5.—England has long been considered the country of low prices. It has really not deserved that name; not for some decades past, at any rate. Certainly many things have been very low, and are so even now, but it is somewhat remarkable that amid all this supposed cheapness the very things that are most absolutely necessary, and of which men need the most, are invariably dear, and have been so these many years past. What matters it that a man may get shaved for a penny and his hair cut for twopence, if he must at the same time pay $1.50 a bushel for potatoes as an average price for many years past, and $1.50 or $2 a bushel for the most ordinary qualities of apples? These are, in fact, minimum prices.

Here is the secret of the whole matter: In whatever department prices are low, the cheapness is almost wholly due to the pauper prices paid to the workman who makes the article. Where human labor is the principal factor in the product, the price will be low, as in the case of manufactured goods of nearly all kinds; but where the master's or landlord's interest becomes the chief factor, as in the case in the land owner's hold upon the soil, the price of the product is sure to be high. The type setter may get shaved for a penny because his brother workman, the barber, gets very paltry wages, and the barber in turn may buy a Bible or a prayer book for a very trifling sum, because his brother workman, the type setter, gets only starvation wages for setting up the type. Each one absurdly thinks himself fortunate in being able to get these wants supplied at so low a price, and landlords and capitilists are very glad to have the working millions believe thus that they are benefitted by robbing Peter to pay Paul, and then in turn picking Paul's pocket to recompense Peter for his previous loss.

I will mention a few things which cersainly are cheap. The current price for shaving is two cents, and for hair cutting four cents. There are shops where four cents is the charge for the former and six or eight cents for the latter; but where one person pays these rates half a dozen pay the lower rates named. The few shops which charge 10 or 12 cents for hair cutting are considered quite extortionate. Newspapers are very cheap. The *Times* and a few other papers are indeed a trifle high, but the nearly universal price is two cents. The *Telegraph*, which claims the "largest circulation in the world," the *Standard*, the *Daily News*, and *Chronicle* all sell at two cents. In such provincial towns as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Leeds, the best daily papers also all sell at two cents. Books are also very cheap, as compared with their price in the United States. Books on which there is still copyright are often as high as in our own country, but on the mass of literature the copyright has long since expired, and on such books the usual prices are hardly more than half the prices common in the United States.

The heavier and finer kinds of clothing are also cheap. Merchant tailors in London seem able to make their goods at astonishingly low rates. Excellent trousers of Scotch tweed are made to measure at about $3, and entire suits of the same—also made to measure—for $10 or $12. Omnibus and cab fares are also very low, and this is true of nearly all the large towns of England. If all these cases of cheapness be closely examined it will be generally found that the paltry wages paid to the workman are the chief cause of such cheapness. The barber will shave you for two cents, for the reason that where he is an employe he rarely gets about $1 a day and where he owns the shop the public is willing to allow him only about the same pay as an unskilled workman, for such he is considered here. Your newspaper and book cost very little money, because the workmen who make the paper, set the type, and stitch and bind the books are men, women, and girls who get barely enough to buy bread. The merchant tailor also sells his goods low, because the weaver and the journeyman tailor also get most paltry wages. A New York countryman tailor would not look at the wages paid to such workmen in London.

But nearly all the substantial necessaries of life, except clothing, are very high here. The price of the best coal in London is now twenty-six shillings, about $6 25, the ton of 2,240 pounds, and one or two shillings less for a medium quality. It is not at all equal to anthracite. For an American ton of 2,000 pounds the best coal here would be at the rate of about $5 60. This is a high price for coal, but is about the average for some years past. Two months ago the price was 75 cents higher than at present.

House rent is probably not much different from rents in New York, and taxes are about the same. A house renting for $150 a year will involve the occupier in about $50 more as taxes, and this will include the water rate. The occupier always pays the taxes. This is the rate in London, and such a house is usually occupied by families whose incomes are from $500 to $800 a year.

Bread is now selling at twelve cents for the four-pound loaf, that is, at three cents a pound. The present price is unusually low, however, and it has not been so low more than three or four times in the last forty years. The average price for the last ten years has been just about four cents a pound. The average wholesale price of wheat is now about $1 10 a bushel, as compared with $1 75 throughout the year 1877.

The price of meat is fully as low in London as in any other large town of either England or Scotland. The choicest cuts of beefsteak are never under thirty-five cents a pound, and good ordinary steaks average about thirty cents. Joints of beef are now eighteen or twenty cents a pound, against about twenty-five cents two years ago. Mutton is only a little lower than beef. American fresh beef and mutton have had the effect of lowering prices here very much, but American bacon and hams have lowered the prices of these articles much more than in the case of fresh beef and mutton. The tremendous imports of bacon and hams in the past two years have forced down prices at retail fully ten cents a pound, and the wholesale price has been affected even more. The dealers seem to have made a rich harvest out of the reduction, for they have held retail prices as high as they possibly could, although their goods have cost them hardly half the prices they formerly paid for English and Scotch meats. The American canned meats are now become very popular, and all good provision stores keep them. The canned corned beef very universally sells at sixteen cents a pound. It comes mostly from Chicago and St. Louis.

Eggs are mostly imported from France and Ireland. It is hard to get them absolutely new. If the dealer can warrant them to be absolutely new he may always get 4 cents apiece for them. The ordinary eggs, which are called "fresh," but which are really not so, commonly sell at about 30 cents or 35 cents a dozen. Butter is also mostly imported from France and Ireland, and there is the same uncertainty about getting it fresh, or in fact in getting what is really butter at all, as in the case of eggs. Probably more than three-fourths of the so-called "butter" is not real butter. This sells at all prices from 13 cents to 35 cents a pound. None can be bought under 40 cents at any time in the year that is fit to be eaten. Anything that can lay the least claim to being real English "farm butter" sells here, as well as in most other places in England, at 50 cents a pound and upward. Foreign cheese, mostly American, has fairly flooded the country in the last few years. Ordinary prime English cheese still sells at about 25 cents a pound; but people are discovering that the American article, which can be had at about 18 cents, is just as good. The universal price for milk is 10 cents a quart, but it is almost universally much diluted with water.

Vegetables of all kinds are high. An ordinary quality of potato can never be had under $1.25 a bushel, and the average price for years past is fully $1.50. Carrots and turnips are about 25 cents a bushel higher than potatoes. These were the prices about the first of the year, when they were abundant. They are higher just now. Other vegetables are proportionately high.

The prices of fruit are simply prohibitory for most people. A few years ago, when American apples were hardly known here, an ordinary quality of home-grown apple could seldom be had under 10 cents a pound—say $4 a bushel—in their season, and such as were not really not fit for human food sold to the poor at fully $2 a bushel. French and American apples have changed this very much, but they are still very high. Probably nine-tenths of all the apples in the market are American. For sound apples, a minimum price is now $2.25 or $2.50 a bushel. None except those that are more or less damaged can be had under these figures. During the early months of the winter the price was about 50 cents lower. I am giving here merely the price of sound apples, not of fancy or select fruit. Ordinary sound strawberries in their season are cousidered cheap at 15 to 20 cents a pound, and prime ones are never less than 25 cents a pound—more often 30 cents. The most ordinary small fruits—such as gooseberries—are seldom less than 10 cents a pound.

Peaches are grown in hot houses only, and the same is true of tomatoes. A few come from France. Their prices are entirely out of reach of any except the rich. The past year, however, has seen the introduction of canned tomatoes at very moderate prices indeed. They come from the United States. Grapes seldom ripen in the open air. The few fruit that are grown in England are grown in hot houses. Most of the grapes used here are imported. Sound imported grapes are never to be had under 15 cents a pound, and 20 cents buys only a medium quality. English hot house grapes are considered a great delicacy. These are never to be had at less than 50 or 60 cents a pound, and even 75 cents a pound is very common.

England cannot be called a country of low prices. It is a country of low wages, truly, but of very dear food.

J. W. S.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FEEDING OF COWS IN MILK.—To starve cows is bad policy, for unless the supply of food is fairly liberal the milk will be small in quality; but it is not only necessary to feed the cows liberally, the food must be such as will, whilst maintaining the animals in good condition, exercise a material and beneficial influence on the milk supply. Believing as we do that there is yet much to be learned in the feeding of milk-cows, we consider it desirable to direct special attention to the remarks on milk producing food made some time since at a meeting of the Central Farmers' Club, by Professor Volecker, than whom we have not a higher authority on this subject.

Professor Volecker, commenced by stating that the quality of the food exercised a very material influence upon the quality of the milk, and then proceeded to direct attention to the foods usually supplied to dairy cows. Turnips, he said, yield a watery milk, and are objectionable, on account of the turnipy flavor which they give to the milk. Mangels are less objectionable, but should not be given to milk-cows without an allowance of 3 to 4lbs. of meal per head. Of all kinds of meal, none is equal in milk-producing properties to bean or pea-meal—a fact which finds a ready explanation in the circumstance that bean or pea-meal contains on an average from 25 to 28 per cent. of nitrogenous constituents, or the same class of compounds to which the curd of milk belongs, and that it is likewise rich in phosphates, or bone-earths, in which milk abounds. Egyptian lentils, when they can be procured, answer equally well with bean-meal, for they resemble intimately in composition beans or peas. Linseed-cake produces much and rich milk, but unless it is pure and fresh cake of the finest description, it seriously injures the quality of the milk. The use of inferior, mixed or adulterated cheap linseed cakes must be guarded against, as they give a bad flavor to milk, and often injure the health of the cows. One of the best and most economical kinds of cake for milk-cows is decorticated cotton-cake. Fine decorticated cotton-cake is both rich in fat and in nitrogenous constituents, and like all food rich in nitrogen, it also contains a large proportion of phosphates, and is thus admirably well adapted for milk-cows. In order to make the best use of decorticated cotton-cake, it is desirable to reduce it to a coarse powder; and to mix the powdered cake with Indian corn or barley-meal in about equal parts. If the cake cannot be conveniently reduced to powder, soak it in water after having been passed through a cake breaker. By this means the cake becomes softened and is rendered more digestible than it is when it is given to cows in hard, dry, rough pieces. Rape-cake is likewise an excellent food for milk-cows, provided it is free from an undue admixture of wild mustard seed, which frequently occurs in rape-cake made frym Indian seed to an extent which renders it perilous to stock. The best rape-cake is green German rape or Rubsen cake, one of the cheapest and best concentrated kinds of food that can be given milk-cows. Bran or pollard, as is well known, produces good and rich milk. Nothing can be better as an auxiliary winter food for milk-cows than 4lbs. of bran made into a thin mash, to which about 3 to 4lbs. of bean-meal are added. Along with this about 35 lbs. of mangels and a due proportion of hay or hay and straw chaff will supply a food-mixture which produces much milk of first quality. Brewers' grains are the staple food in town-dairies, for at the price at which grains can be bought in large towns, there is no food which equals brewers' grains for producing good milk in the most economical manner. Brewers' grains are much more nutritious that their appearance seems to warrant. Even in the wet condition in which they are obtained from the breweries, and holding from 75 to 77 per cent. of water, they contain a fair proportion of ready-made fat and flesh-forming matters. Dried brewers' grains make good milk, and in Dr. Volecker's opinion, are fully as valuable as a food for milk-cows as barley-meal. Another rather novel, useful, and comparatively speaking cheap food for milk-cows is palm-nut meal. The fatty matter in palm kernels is white, and a very agreeably-tasting fat, or almost the same consistency as butter. English plain-nut meal, when rich in fat, added to bean-meal, or decorticated cotton-cake reduced to powder, is an excellent auxiliary food for milk-cows, producing much and good milk, rich in butter. Brewers' grains, together with an allowance of 20lbs. of mangels, 3 lbs. of palm-nut meal, and 3lbs. of decorticated cotton-cake, or 3lbs. of bean-meal, and a sufficient quantity of mixed straw and hay chaff, is perhaps as cheap and good a diet for milk-cows as any. This diet yields much rich milk, and keeps the cow in a first-rate condition.—*English Gardener's Magazine.*

FLAX-RAISING.—H. V. wishes to knew how to grow and take care of flax. We have raised flax for five or six years, and we think we understand raising it. A light sandy soil is the best to raise flax on. Plow your ground as early in the Spring as you can, and, after putting it in good order, sow your seed; the earlier the better. For if there comes a frost after the flax is up, it will do it no harm. Indeed, if the main stalk is killed it will shoot out more branches and make a larger yield. Sow from two to three packs of seed to the acre broadcast (or any way you choose). After the seed is sown, pass over the field with a heavy roller, to cover the seed. As soon as it is ripe cut it down wit a self-raking reaper, in small bunches. After it becomes perfectly dry, haul it to a convenient place and stack it as you would hay. If it is properly stacked it will save well. Thresh with a threshing machine, and you will have your seed ready for market. Flax yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre here, and it is a profitable crop. You can sow your flax in the spring, and in four months have the money for it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE PRESERVATION OF HARNESS.—Though the harness is an article of every-day use, there are few who know how to care for it so as to insure its durability, and to keep it looking clean and neat. A harness that has been upon a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet, and, if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from a horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the shape given to it while wet, and when forced to its original form damage is done the switching and the leather. Those who use harness are not altogether in fault for this; they would take care of it, if they knew the extent of damages that would result from their carelessness, and that they do not is the fault of the manufacturer. It is a mistaken policy that leads the manufacturer of any line of goods to neglect giving needed information to the buyer. Every harness manufacturer would study his own interests by accompanying each harness sold with printed rules for preserving the same.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable; this can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a ready prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve the harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this effectually, the straps should all be unbuckled and detached; then washed with a little water and crown soap; then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil and tallow, and be allowed to remain undisturbed until the water has dried out; then thoroughly rubbed with a woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and gives a finish to the leather.

In hanging harnesses care should be taken to allow all straps to hang their full length; bridles, pads, gig saddles, and collars should be hung upon forms of the shape of each. Light is essential in the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark, the door should be left open at least half the time during the day. All closets should be ventilated, and when possible, they should be well lighted. To clean plated mountings use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be secured as little as possible. Rubber-covered goods are cleaned in the same way. Leather-covered needs to be well brushed and rubber with a woolen rag.

If a harness is thoroghly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed, treated as we have recommended, the lerther will retain its softness and strength for many years.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING—Milk, which has changed, may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, &c., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Fresh meat, beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

A teaspoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 10, 1879.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to The Weekly Post that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, REDUCED *from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.*

In Clubs of Five or over, REDUCED *from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.*

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of The Weekly Post.

We ask comparison between The Post and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

NEW ARMY BILL.

The bill in regard to troops at the polls, agreed on by the Democratic Congressional caucus, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Eaton of Connecticut, and in the House by Representative Ladd (Greenback-Democrat) of Maine. It is as follows:

An Act to prohibit military interference at elections.

Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful to bring to, or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Section 4, Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or the Executive of a State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

This presents the issue of the bayonet at the ballot-box so distinctly and clearly that Mr. Hayes cannot get around it, as he did in his veto message on the Army bill. A separate bill will be presented him and it contains no reference to the civil officers of the Government. He must veto or sign this on the ground of approval or disapproval of the presence of troops at the polls.

Specials from Washington state that the Administration is inclined to accept this bill and put an end to the bloody shirt revival, but that the Stalwart Republicans, operating in the interest of Grant, are opposed to it, and willl continue to make the capitol howl in sectional tirades. This is essential to Grant's nomination.

OPINIONS VS. ACTS.

Washington gossip credits Secretary McCrary, who has made the law of elections a special study and has written on the subject repeatedly, with having either written or furnished the chief part of Mr. Hayes' message vetoing the army bill. To show how utterly without foundation this impression must be we have only to quote what Mr. McCrary has said over his own signature in his volume on the law of elections: "There can, however, be no doubt," he says, "but that the law looks with great disfavor upon anything like an interference by the military with the freedom of an election. *An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence*; and if such armed force be in the hands of or under the control of the partisan friends of any particular candidate or set of candidates, the probability of improper interference becomes still stronger." It would seem impossible for a person holding such views to have written the message, but the disparity of a man's opinions and his official acts is sometimes very wide indeed. Thus ex-President Grant, who used the army recklessly and persistently to interfere with elections and overturn civil governments, wrote, before he became President, and while he was only a candidate, to express his belief that "it is of the highest importance that the presence of a military force at the polls be not suffered except in serious emergencies when disorders exist or threatened, for the suppression or prevention of which the ordinary peace force is insufficient; and any statute which should provide for or permit such presence as a usual occurrence, or except in the last resort, though it might not be void, would nevertheless be a serious invasion of constitutional right, *and should not be submitted to in a free government without vigorous remonstrance.*" There is so much of the civilian tone in that sentence, however, that the probabilities are that Gen. Grant never wrote it, but that it was written for him by some astute person, who knew it was good policy to put in his mouth: but evidently it never reached the General's head, therefore he didn't remember it when he got to be President, and scattered his troops around according to the varying necessities of the Republican party.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The *Gazette* says the Democratic pretense is that they are struggling for a free ballot, and

In order that the falsity of this assumption may be clearly exposed, the Republican caucus appointed a committee to draw up a bill that will secure a free and honest ballot. Purity of elections is as important as freedom. To remove all checks and open wide the doors to violence and fraud, is to entirely vitiate the ballot and destroy our electoral system.

A Republican caucus taking charge of the purity of the ballot-box is a good deal like handing over the lamb to the tender mercies of the wolf, only more so. Were the 738 jail birds and ward bummers, who officiated as Deputy Marshals at Philadelphia last fall, under the federal law, instruments of purity? Or were John Davenport's 1,300 Deputy Marshals, with 3,000 warrants sworn to in a lump, and 900 arrests made, and not *one case prosecuted to trial?* At the Presidential election of 1876, there were employed by partizan Marshals, *thirteen thousand Republican Deputies* for political work, at a cost of over $300,000. This is a force more than half as large as the United States army; it was composed exclusively of Republicans, except in cases where worthless or needy Democrats could be purchased for the fifty dollar allowance, to betray their own party. The *Gazette* assuming that these agencies, with the power in the President to put troops at the polls as Grant did in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other places, are in the interest of the "purity of elections," makes a greater draft on the credulity of its readers than it did in proclaiming that the South while dominating the country only paid one-twentieth of the Federal taxes.

We suppose the course of the Louisiana Returning Board, indorsed by the Republican party of the North, was in the interest of the purity of elections. Here was a single canvass of votes, by which the Presidency of the United States depended on the action of five men constituting the Board; there was one vacancy and the law required it should be filled by a Democrat, the other four members being Republicans; "purity of elections" would seem to demand that the Democracy should at least have one representative as against the four Republicans, and such Republicans,—old Wells, Anderson and the two "cheap darkies." Not a bit. All Democratic applications for representation on the Board were rejected; not even a clerk was allowed them to verify the result; but the Republicans went on with their work in secret, guided by the advice of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and other "visiting statesmen." By perjury, forgery, bribery, and every possible contrivance of fraud and crime, they reached the conclusion in secret to throw out fifteen thousand Democratic votes, and give the State to Hayes; yet this is only one link of the Presidential conspiracy, and the Republican party of the North, which now insists on the necessity of Federal Marshals and hired soldiers to preserve the "purity of elections," shouldered the responsibility of these fearful crimes and winked approvingly at Hayes as he pensioned the villians with high offices of trust and profit. A pretty set of fellows indeed to talk to Democrats about "the purity of elections." If they were sensible to shame they would hold their peace and enjoy their plunder in quiet. A bawd preaching virtue—a thief honesty—a hypocrite religion is not a circumstance in point of canting absurdity to Republican politicians and newspapers that indorsed the Louisiana villianies, talking of pure elections. Do they suppose the people have forgotten the history of the past three years, or have no knowledge of the shame that mantled every honest Republican face, as he realized the crimes of his party in counting Hayes in?

THE EXODUS.

Thoughtless people moved by partisan feelings imagine the Republican party would be benefitted, if all the negroes of the South could be transferred to other States, and thus prevent the crops of cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and the cereals from being gathered, and that the injury would fall alone upon the white people of the South, who are yet looked upon as enemies of the North Their vision is contracted to the solitary idea that if the Democratic majority is abridged in the South, the Republican party would again be supreme. They do not calculate the immense sacrifice it is to cost, nor care what becomes of the negro after he leaves his home. They are not able to answer the arguments of Frederick Douglass, in a recent letter on the subject, in which he says:

I am opposed to this exodus because it will cast upon the people of Kansas and other Northern States a multitude of deluded, hungry, homeless, naked and destitute people, to be supported in a large measure by alms. * * * I have seen many attempts to lash colored men into schemes of emigration. I am old enough to remember the Haytien emigration scheme fifty-four years ago; another to the British West Indies forty years ago; another still to Central America sixteen years ago; and they only served to unsettle the minds of the colored people, deranging their plans of enterprise for home improvements, and were transient, as I believed this one will be.

It would make an interesting contest in Ohio this fall with Thurman and Sherman as opposing candidates for Governor, nor is such a canvass unlikely. Sherman wants to run for Governor as part of his Presidential program, and failing in that to get back to the Senate. Judge Thurman's term expires in 1881, and the Legislature elected this fall makes choice of his successor. He of course is anxious to go back to the Senate, if he don't go up higher, and the Democracy of the Union would much regret to lose Thurman's services in the Senate. The nomination of Sherman would be in the nature of a challenge to Thurman, and as the party in the State is anxious to make him their candidate, there will be strong inducements for him to reconsider his refusal to run. Elected Governor of Ohio this fall would be a pretty good indication he could carry the State next year, and if the Democrats should lose New York in November, because of their ridiculous bickerings, would alter the complexion of the Presidential outlook most decidedly. If Sherman should be elected in a contest with Thurman it would most probably secure him the nomination over Grant. Sherman is the administration's candidate beyond doubt. He is a cold-blooded icicle of a man, without personal popularity, but has a big money backing. The Syndicates would go for him strong, and they have made millions by the manipulation of bonds permitted by Sherman.

One of the most disgraceful frauds ever practiced in this country was that carried on by some rascally pension agents, who, by the crime of forgery, deprived widows and children of soldiers who were killed in the service of the pensions due them. The extent of this crime was never fully undertood and probably never can be, as the statute of limitations protects the perpetrators. The forgeries were in many instances so clumsily done that if there had been anything like reasonable care on the part of the officials they must have been detected and defeated, and the absence of such care has led to the suspicion and even belief that some of the officials were in the interest of the forgers's ring and helped the swindle along. The bureau officers of the treasury having their attention called to this business decided that the defrauded claimants would have to look to the forgers for relief, and of course they didn't get any relief from that quarter. Senator Wallace has, however, brought forward a measure looking to the payment of the pensioners from the public treasury, which is manifestly just, as the Government is responsible for the neglect or dishonesty of its own officials. If pensioners have been defrauded by the collusion of Government officers with forgers the Government should pay for it and let the party responsible take the odium, if it is too late to administer punishment under any statute.

While political speculators at the North are trading on the ignorance of the negroes, by encouraging the "exodus," there is a class at the South who are quite ready to take advantage of their foolishness in sacrificing everything to get to Kansas. A letter before us from Concordia parish, Louisiana, of date April 27, says:

"In order to enable them to move, the negroes have to a great extent sacrificed their property to designing men. They have sold cows for $5 and $8, hogs for $1 and $2, chickens for 5 cents and 10 cents each, horses $12 and mules $5 and $10. The feeling was so high here that designing men who wished to buy the property of the families had emissaries in advance, frightening the negroes by the most ridiculous stories, while they followed and bought at ruinous figures I think, however, the movement has now about spent its force. The whites concluded it best to shut off all means of transportation, and have thus far succeeded, but several who have observed the situation closely have concluded it best to let these people get away; they will listen to no reason, and are absolutely determined to go, and we are afraid their presence will demoralize those who wish to remain by exciting prejudice against the whites for trying to prevent so senseless an exodus."

The House Tuesday passed the bill introduced on Monday, forbidding the interference of troops at elections, by a vote of 124 yeas to 90 nays, eleven Greenbackers voting with the Democrats for the bill, and two, Barlow of Vermont, and Russell of North Carolina, declining to vote. The Republicans attempted to delay action by the "revolutionary" method of refusing to vote, but were not successful. Previous to the passage of the bill, Grant's ex-Secretary, Robeson, moved a substitute which would have left it discretionary with the President to send troops to the polls, but it was rejected by 93 to 121. The bill will now go to the Senate, and will probably be in the hands of Mr. Hayes in a few days.

Here is a refreshing instance of Republican consistency and a new proof of the deep and abiding affection of Radical leaders for the ex-Union soldiers. About the time when Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, placed himself on end in the Senate to weep over the woes of soldiers who, he said, were to be discharged from the employ of that body, a number of Union veterans were being turned out of the Providence Custom-house by Senator Anthony's orders, to make room for his relatives and strikers who were conspicuously absent from the front when the war was on. A petition numerously signed by good citizens, including many prominent business men of Providence, asks Congress to see that the law requiring soldiers to have precedence in such positions is impartially enforced.

The decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the constitutionality of Judge Thurman's sinking fund law, requiring the Pacific railroads to pay their Government indebtedness, mounting towards a hundred millions of dollars, will compel the railroad companies to proceed under the terms of the law. It will secure to the Government the amount it has already paid out for the railroads on account of interest on their bonds, and at the same time provide for the payment of future interest as it falls due, as well as create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds outstanding.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

The Republicans carried Indianapolis in Tuesday's election, which is another case of the Dutch taking Holland.

Greenback meetings are being held in Canada, in favor of the establishment of a legal tender national currency for the Dominion.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, on Tuesday, the vote stood for Mayor—Democratic, 2,022; Greenback, 1,942; Republican, 920. For several years, Terre Haute has been a Greenback stronghold.

The time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention seems to be agreeable to everybody. We have had enough of trotting conventions around the State like a circus. The Capital of the State should be fixed as the permanent location for conventions.

Petroff was only in fun. So he was in that peculiar incident connected with the boom bill bribery in 1876. A great joker is Petroff, and he should be retired from the Legislature permanently, and made the funny man of a circus. His jocularity is irrepressible. His one vote, be it remembered, welcomes Grant to these shores in the name of the Commonwealth.

The pungent memorial to Congress elsewhere printed, is from the pen of Judge Black, who happened to be in Harrisburg the other day. It states a good many truths with a force peculiar to the Judge. While it is the direct memorial of our Democratic legislators to Congress it also reflects the sentiments of about four hundred thousand voters in this State, and about five million in the Union.

The welcome to Grant in the name of the Commonwealth, which carried in the House by 74 to 73, it appears was boosted by the rooster plan of members voting in the names of absentees. The *Dispatch* correspondent says:

The Republicans suddenly discovered they were about to be beaten, so many of the Philadelphia members and others had left to catch the 12 o'clock train for the East. So a little strategy was resorted to, and as happens oftentimes in political conventions, responses were made in a few instances to the names of absent members. By this means the Republicans gained a majority of two.

This is good. They made no distinction, these Grant worthies, in voting in the names of absentees, between the Legislature and a political convention! What charming simplicity; how worthy the crowd of legislative roosters welcoming Grant "in the name of the Commonwealth." The *Nation* must have had in view the probable composition of the Grant menagerie when it said last week, he will "be escorted across the continent by one of the most ferocious hordes of politicians ever let loose in any country; predatory by disposition, occupation and training."

Another Ohio man comes to the front in General Warner of the Marietta district, whose speech on Saturday, on the silver bill, was one of great power and has been rarely equalled in the House. A Republican correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

At first he had indifferent attention, but as he warmed up to his work the members one after another resumed their seats and faced towards him. In half an hour he had the attention of every man on the Democratic side and half of the Republicans. Several Senators came in and took seats around him. Often he was interrupted by applause, and when his time expired there was a unanimous demand that it be continued, and it was after 3 o'clock when he concluded. He was warmly congratulated, and it is the opinion of many who listened to the silver debate of last year that Mr. Warner made a speech equal in force, information and interest to any delivered on the floors of Congress at that time. He seemed crammed with knowledge of his subject, and every interruption from his opponents he turned to advantage. Those who differ from him admit the strength of his argument.

General Warner was formerly a school teacher and school superintendent in Mifflin and Mercer counties in this State, and is well known throughout Western Pennsylvania. He went into the war as a Captain in 1861, served as Colonel of the Tenth Reserves, and came out a Brigadier General. He studied law after the war and was admitted to the bar in Indianapolis, although he has never practiced. He removed to Ohio to engage in railroad enterprises.

The New York merchants in the petroleum trade have appointed a committee to take into consideration the complaints of the chambers of commerce in Germany in regard to the defective condition of the refined petroleum shipped from this country. These complaints were embodied in a statement at the recent congress of the commercial bodies at Berlin, and transmitted to the boards of trade of this country. Mr. F. W. Lockwood, one of the New York committee, wrote to the Standard Oil Company on the subject, and has received a reply promising greater care hereafter in regard to the character of the shipments. In the course of the discussion of this reply, which has already been sent to Germany, it was said that some of the complaints that have been made are not well founded. For instance, it was said that acid could not be left in refined oils, as alleged, for the reason that in a few hours it would so discolor and darken the oil as to render it unmerchantable. The committee amended the rules so as to require all refined petroleum for shipment to be "standard white or better, with a burning test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and a specific gravity not below 45 degrees Beaume;" barrels to be well painted and tested, and of a regular uniform weight. It appears from the discussions, however, of these amendments, that the most of the complaints from abroad have a substantial foundation, and that shippers as well as refiners have been at fault in the premises.

◆

That part of the report of the Secretary of State of Ohio which relates to vital statistics is highly interesting. February seems to be the unhealthiest month in the year and May the healthiest, judging from the number of persons who died in each of those months. No less than seven hundred and twenty-three cases of death were under the head of accident or negligence. The number of suicides was ninety-three, and of homicides twenty-seven, and three men were hanged. Males are in excess of females in Ohio. With the exception of a recently settled portion of the State in the extreme Northwest, the per capita distribution of wealth is from $550 to $1,300. Less than five per cent. of the population in the northeast portion of the State are unable to read, and in other sections the proportion is less than twelve per cent. The records of hospitals for the insane show that farmers are largely in the majority in those institutions. Next to the farmers come the laborers, while professional men are in an insignificant minority. There is also a remarkable difference between the number of married and unmarried persons in the insane hospitals, the unmarried inmates being almost twice as numerous as the married. Mechanics are in a majority in the penitentiary; laborers being next, and farmers third in the list.

◆

The Swiss people undoubtedly regret the abolition of capital punishment in their country, for since that measure of supposed humanity was adopted, four years ago, there has been such an increase in the crimes of violence that 30,000 people have petitioned the Federal Council for the restoration of this harsh but apparently necessary social defence. This is certainly significant action, not merely on account of the number of petitions, but also from the fact that more boldness is required to establish capital punishment than simply to keep it on the books after it is established. This is the view the Council appear to haven of the question, for after considering it for six months they have come to the conclusion that four years do not give data sufficient for a definite and satisfactory conclusion. The data required will probably cost a few more innocent lives, though it is easy to understand and respect the hesitation that the Swiss Council have shown.

◆

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* puts the following silly words into the mouth of a Republican member of the House: "The people in my country seem to think that there is a high barrier between the two parties in the Senate chamber and the House and that members cannot go backward and forward from one side to the other. They think the galleries are also divided off for Democrats and Republicans and that the two parties are at the point of the sword in reality all the time." These people accept the *Gazette's* discovery as gospel truth that the South only pays one-twentieth of the federal revenues.

The report that Senator Reyburn of Philadelphia, took T. O'Leary by the throat in the recent rough and tumble in Harrisburg, is unfounded. Considering the striking qualities of the latter gentleman we think that would be a risky operation.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SPRING.

Winter has risen to bid his gruff good-bye.
I feel the first warm touches of the sun,
As of a mother's hand when work is done.
I hear the first lark's anthem in the sky;
I watch the great white clouds go flying by;
I note the flowers awaking one by one:
And soft airs whisper, "Summer is begun!"
O! how the soul leaps up exultingly,
As it would break its heavy prison-bar!
And man seems dearer, God seems nearer, far,
For this is truth, deny it how we may—
That light and darkness make us what we are:
We are the creatures of our moods, and they
Are creatures of the clear or cloudy day.

—*The Spectator.*

Truth is stronger than fiction, for there is less of it.

Money that bank officers get away with is charged to running expenses.

Edwin Smith, of Fairfield, Michigan, has a beard seven feet six inches long.

The rim of the strawberry box is cut lower this year, and the bottom is double-soled.

Japanese ladies paint their cheeks with a green substance, which on exposure to the air soon become a delicate pink.

"It's only a spring opening, ma," exclaimed that awful boy, as he exhibited his torn trousers after a leap over a picket fence.

The Washington *Post* has artistically illustrated the President's veto message with the picture of a ballot-box bristling with bayonets.

It is telegraphed from Washington that Hayes drew up the veto with his own little pen, and that it was not seen by any member of the Cabinet until it was printed.

He had just arrived at the Astor House, fresh from Skowhegan, when he heard a hand organ pealing forth "Nancy Lee." "Dern my picture," said he "ef that toon ain't got as fur's Noo York."—*Puck.*

Of all speeches made so far during the extra session, the Democrats are extensively circulating only those made by Ewing, of Ohio; Davis, of Illinois, and Chalmers, of Mississippi. Chalmers has made two.

"My schoolmaster," says Thomas Carlyle, "was a good Latin scholar, and of the human mind he knew this much, that it had a faculty called memory which might be reached through the muscular integument by the application of birchen rods."

Annually, for two successive years, "A Bostonian Abroad" has sent $1,000 to the Boston branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the members of the society are suffering excruciatingly from their inability to find out who he is.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who was elected a few weeks ago as a Jeff Davis candidate on the issue raised by the Republicans, went into office the other day, and the very first thing he did was to appoint a colored man to a position. Chicago is the place for the colored man to go and settle.

Some time ago the treasurer of an Iowa county lost several thousand dollars of the public funds in his care by the failure of a bank. He was sued for the money, and the matter was finally carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which tribunal decided that he must pay it; that he is responsible for the safe keeping of the public money.

London *Truth* argues that if the Prince of Wales has the foibles of Henry the Eighth, he is without his ferocities. If he likes what George the Fourth liked, it is with something of German phlegm, which will keep him from insulting his subjects. He is amiable, too, and not given to falsehood, nor has he an overweening appetite for personal power.

John Bright has made the "greatest effort of his life" in a speech which calls the attention of England to the fact that her wars have always been against the inevitable. For instance, to prevent American independence, to prevent a French republic, to wrest from Russia territory which she now possesses, and to secure a Treaty of Paris, that does not now exist.

A HUMBLE PETITION

Of the Democratic Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania

On the Subject of Troops at the Polls, Free Elections,

And Radical Oppression and Devilment Generally.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

Judge Black, in a recent visit to Harrisburg, prepared the following paper, which has been signed by every Democratic Senator and member of the House, and has been forwarded to Washington:

THE LEGISLATIVE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The petition of the undersigned members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, executive officers and citizens of the State at the seat of Government respectfully represents: The course of recent events has excited in the minds of your petitioners very serious apprehensions for the stability of our institutions and the peace of the country.

Our government is supposed to be administered by agents of the people's choice and therefore periodical elections are necessary. No honorable citizen can doubt that these elections ought to be free and fair. Nor can it be denied that implicit obedience to the popular will when legally expressed by the vote of the majority is the plainest of our moral and political duties. Yet it is perfectly certain that these fundamental principles have been grossly and systematically violated for many years last past. Physical force, together with all forms of fraud and every species of corruption, have been used without scruple to carry State elections and to falsify returns. We do not mention these facts for the instruction of Congress. They are known to all men and to none better than your honorable bodies. You yourselves collected and laid before the country the evidence which proves without doubt that the present executive administration claimed and got possession of the Government, not by a vote of the people or their chosen electors, but by manifest fraud, false pretenses and forgery.

We have much reason to fear that these dishonest practices will be repeated. The successful fraud of 1876 has emboldened the perpetrators for a stronger effort of the same kind in 1880. Another cheat will compel us to choose between two of the most frightful calamities which can happen to any people, civil war, or tame submission to a government hopelessly rotten.

For the sake of the public peace and in the interests of common justice, to promote the general good and to secure the blessings of universal liberty; out of a due regard for the memory of our fathers and a natural solicitude for the welfare of our children, we beseech your honorable bodies to take this subject into your careful consideration and make such regulations thereupon as will guard us in the future against outrages like those of the past. To accomplish that end it is necessary in the first place that certain provisions of existing statutes should be repealed. We refer to those acts of Congress which authorize the presence of military force at elections; other acts requiring test oaths to be taken by jurors in political cases, and still others which gave to Federal Supervisors and Marshals the powers which they now exercise. Whatever was the intent of these enactments it is obvious that they *may* be used by a corrupt administration for improper, unjust and oppressive purpose; nay, it is certain that they *have* been so used, and so long as they continue on the statute book we cannot hope for free and fair elections. We cordially approve the resolution of your honorable bodies to incorporate the repeal of these iniquitous laws in the Appropriation bills, and we cannot sufficiently admire the firmness and fidelity with which you have upheld the rights of your constituents notwithstanding all threats of revolution from the enemies of liberty and justice.

But the repeals which you propose to effect in this way will not, in our judgment, meet all the requirements of the times There should be some other measures enacted to secure us against the fraud and violence, which in the absence of preventive legislation, will without doubt be attempted. If you shall be of the opinion that State elections for members of Congress can in any case be overseen or the State laws enforced by Federal officers consistently with the constitution, we cannot object to a system of supervision which promises to check false voting or expose false returns.

The appointment by the Federal courts of good, honest and lawful men as supervisors of election at places where they themselves have a right to vote, and with powers properly limited might result beneficially. But we protest against all laws which place the right of suffrage at the mercy of unprincipled hirelings, set upon the voters by corrupt agents of the general administration, to promote its interests.

The necessity of subordinating the military to the civil authority is universally acknowledged as a fundamental principle of all free governments. The intervention of the army in elections, no matter on what pretense, can hardly fail to compass the death of popular liberty sooner or later. It should therefore be made a high criminal offense for any military officer to usurp the functions of a civil magistrate, to interfere with the proceedings of any court or legislative body, to bring any organized force to a polling place, to assume the power of deciding a contested election, to instal or assist at the installation of a State officer not duly elected, or in any way whatever to interfere with the affairs of a State except upon a regular demand of its proper authorities agreeably to the Constitution; and no military officer who commits such offense should be permitted to plead in extenuation thereof that he acted under the orders of a superior. On the contrary, the superior officer making such order should be held as guilty as he who executed it. During the pending of an election for electors of President and Vice President, no act of Congress can constitutionally be made to control the proceedings. But when the ballots are all deposited and the poll closes, the *appointment* of elector is, in the opinion of your petitioners, *duly made*, and any fraudulent attempt to alter it is an offense which may be defined and punished by the United States. We therefore pray that an act of Congress be passed for the proper and just punishment of any State officer who shall wilfully miscount the ballots, or make a false return thereof, or certify that any person has been chosen an elector who is known not to have received a majority of the votes actually cast.

All persons, whether citizens of the State or not, who encourage, aid or abet such fraudulent practices, before or after the fact, should be held as in *pari delectu* with the principal criminals, and any Federal officer who insists upon casting as a vote, what he knows to be a fraud or a forgery, should be punished as a felon. Let this be extended to members of Congress, but without abusing their constitutional freedom of debate. If the President or any head of a department shall appoint to, or keep in office a person known to have been guilty of such election frauds, he should be deemed a *particeps criminas*, subjected to impeachment and tried in the courts.

There is yet another kind of corruption, which of late years has visibly increased, is increasing, and ought to be wholly abolished; we mean the practice of raising money for election purposes by assessments on the salaries of officeholders. By this device enormous sums are periodically drawn from the public treasury, not to pay the expenses of the Government, but to manufacture votes for the party in power. In no other way has the influence of the general Government been brought in more dangerous conflict with the freedom and purity of State elections.

We pray your honorable bodies to stop this by forbidding, under proper penalties, all solicitations of public officers for these purposes and all payments by them.

We are aware that these measures, just and necessary as they are, will meet with violent opposition from the foes of honest government, but with both houses of Congress and the yet unbroken heart of the people in their favor, we cannot believe that they will fail, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Signed by the Democratic Senators and Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature.]

THE TYNE BOAT RACE.

Hanlan Victorious by Five Lengths—Time, 22:05.

New York, May 5.—A cable from Newcastle says: The quarter past one peal had rung from a neighboring church clock when the two oarsmen appeared in the stream opposite the Mansion House. The umpire's boat was moored also in their vicinity. Hawdon was the first afloat. He wore white drawers, white jacket and blue cap. The American champion wore a Jersey blue sleeveless jacket and drawers. The appearance of both men was splended. The men then tossed up for position and Hanlan won the choice and decided to take the inside position. Hanlan then took a preliminary spin of a couple hundred yards, and came back to the starting point. Betting at this time was two to one in favor of Hanlan. The men soon stripped and rowed in their buff.

THE START.

The men were then asked if they were ready, and both answered, "Yes." They were told, "Then go." An excellent start was obtained, but the Toronto man soon forged ahead in spite of Hawdon's desperate rowing. Hanlan, with his long sweep away over his toes, soon gained more and more on Hawdon with his exhausting 38 to 42 stroke, with quick recovery but without much forward reach. The cheering was immense, and cries of "Our Johnnie" to put on extra efforts filled the air.

When Skinner's barn was reached Hanlan was two lengths ahead and rowing comparatively easily with his long sweep. Betting was now five to one in favor of the champion. Hawdon was rowing with wonderful energy at 34 strokes to the minute. The cheering was fairly deafening as the two men speed on toward the Redneugh bridge. About this time Hawdon had the misfortune to deviate considerably from his correct course. Meanwhile, Hanlan was pulling steadily and looking around to see that there was no danger of his running into any craft that might be ahead of him. He looked composed and sure of victory. Meanwhile the wind, which was blowing down stream, was increasing in force and the water becoming rougher and rougher. In spite of this disadvantage, Hanlan steadily increased his lead till it had grown to three lengths. From this point it was evident he had the race well in hand. He now slowed down his stroke from 32 to 30.

Hawdon, who was beginning to show signs of exhaustion, also moderated his strokes from 42 to 30. Hawdon was again guilty of bad steering. Hanlan was watching him as a cat does a mouse, and playing with the Tyne oarsman. It was evident now Hawdon had no chance. Betting was one hundred to one on Hanlan, barring accidents.

HANLAN PLAYING WITH HIS COMPETITOR.

The champion's boat flew through the water, he keeping well in the middle of the stream. The water was meanwhile breaking over Hanlan's boat, and as he stopped to bale out water he nodded and laughed to the spectators who were running along side the river's edges. Spectators shouted themselves hoarse. This scene occurred when the meadows was reached. Great laughter and fun followed.

Poor Hawdon was manfully struggling along but he was in a piteous plight. Thoroughly exhausted when Cranes was reached, Hanlan led by two boats' length apparently reducing his lead for the fun of the thing, for he saw Hawdon was badly out-rowed. Hanlan soon after put on a spurt, and as he approached the goal was rowing at 26 to 28.

At Benwell's boat house Hanlan enjoyed some more laughter and nodded pleasantly to those on shore. "Hurrah!" "Hurrah!" was the deafening cry which was heard at this time. Hanlan bowed and smiled. When Scotswood bridge was reached, Hanlan was four lengths ahead winning by this distance. Cheer after cheer rent the air as he was proclaimed the winner. Hawdon's cutter put in her first appearance. Soon after, a fleet of steamers, including the judges and press boats, arrived on the scene. Boats were gaily decorated with bunting. The banks of the river were crowded with a dense mass of humanity. The High-level bridge, which is over a hundred and fifty feet above the Tyne, was densely crowded with spectators, while away in the distance the Redneugh bridge was also fairly alive with those interested in the great contest. Every window in the warehouses on the river's banks was filled with spectators, as likewise their roof. Meanwhile Hanlan's cutter had arrived on the scene and silence reigned amid the vast multitude pending a time that the umpire should start the men. The excitement was unequaled even in the history of the Tyne rowing matches.

◆

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

◆

Dr. Fuller of Syracuse, had a servant-girl who sold books from his library to the rag-man; among the number was one valued at $300.

GRILLING ROOSTERS.

The Legislative Inquiry into the Bribed Legislators.

Know Nothingism and "All in a Joke" in Epidemic Form.

The Proceedings of the Probing Committee Last Night.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 6.—The Bribery Investigation Committee met to-night in the House. All the members were present. There was a large attendance of spectators.

The first witness examined was Emile J. Petroff. To eight questions of being solicited, given money or anything of value to influence his course on the Riot bill, he answered "No," and also, he had not violated the law in regard to such action.

Question—Have you read the testimony of Harry Watson? Answer—The stenographer read it this afternoon in the Senate, but I would like to hear it read again.

Frank Woods then read the testimony.

Mr. Wolfe said, Petroff, if you have a statement, please go on.

Petroff said: I was in company with Gillespie, Law, Pollock, Graff and others at the Lochiel. They were all opposed to the Riot bill. I said I was in favor of it because my folks were heavy stockholders. I then said to law in a jesting way, suppose they would send you two or three hundred shares, would you not go for the bill? We continued talking in this strain. When the committee was appointed, I asked Law to remember the conversation we had some evenings ago, as it would look bad in public. He said he had forgotten the subject. Afterwards he recollected it. It was all a mere jest on my part. I went up to my room on the third floor. When I reached the door I found I had forgotten my key. On my way back, I found Watson's door open. I stepped in to pull the bell to have my key brought to me. Frazer and Watson were in the room. I asked Watson to set me right when he appeared before the committee, in a jesting way, in regard to the Riot bill, as I had been in trouble before. I had no talk with Graff as reported, saying members were poorly paid and he should make all the money he could by his vote. I had no conversation with Watson other than that I have just recited. I was called to Philadelphia on business and returned the next evening. Senator Smith informed me about Watson's testimony. I started for the capitol and met Senator Elliott. He told me the committee had adjourned.

RUMBERGER'S TALK WITH SILVERTHORN.

Mr. Rumberger of Armstrong said he met Silverthorn on April 2d at the Jones House. I said, are you replenishing your pocketbook on the Riot bill? He said, this is not a pocketbook but a cigar case I have in my hand. I asked him if he would vote for Long's amendment. He replied, you know I would if I was paid for it. I told him he ought to get one thousand five hundred dollars and divide, and that Mrs. Rumberger was in the room and would divide for us. I told him in all seriousness I would vote for it, but was afraid it would be a death blow to the Republican party. I then called on Kemble and made known my fears. He assured me it would strengthen the party.

The next evening I introduced Silverthorn to Kemble, handing a note as follows: "You can satisfy Silverthorn as you did me last night" I then left the room. When I met Silverthorn, I asked him how he made out with Kemble. He said he did not offer him any money so he could not vote for the bill.

After the committee was appointed, he said, Do you know that we are the two members referred to by Wolfe. I asked who told Wolfe. He said he had. I said, the devil you did. He said he and Wolfe were working this thing up, and had concluded to have no more to do with me. My object in taking Silverthorn to Kemble was to connect him to Long's amendment. I did not tell him there was $750 or any other sum in it. He told me he was not going to vote for the bill until he got his money. Have no charge against any member of the committee. I was debilitated. I thought I was the victim of a conspiracy and the member from Union was making a cat's-paw of Silverthorn to scratch a hole to entrap me into. I thought I had grounds for a charge against him. I regarded it as a joke, and intended to run the price up to three thousand dollars.

I was not offered money for my vote or to pay other members to vote. I voted against the bill until an acceptable amendment was offered. I challenge any member that I approached him in any other than a fair and honest manner, and now come forward and say so. I say before God and this House no man ever offered me money or other consideration for my vote.

Bowman of York, said that Salter, an ex-member asked him to vote for the bill. I said I could not. He told me there was a consideration of one thousand dollars in it. I still refused. He said Quay & Co., would be responsible and Blake Walters would pay the money. I was told by a member it was three hundred dollars, then four hundred dollars for a vote. This member was George E. Sherwood. He also told me he understood Col. Davis was managing. Sherwood thought I was one of the members he could control. He assured me that Gray & Co. would see the money paid, and that it was arranged for, I could depend on. He told me Kemble would see me at the Brady House, who desired to know my price. I never called on Kemble.

The Border Raid men and the Riot bill friends held a secret session. Some outsiders were present. It was held in the Transcribers' room. Two Border men were absent. Four Allegheny men were present. This caucus was held for uniting both forces on the Riot bill.

Speaker Long cross-examined the witness. Burgess and Long took the stand and testified the meeting was an informal one.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

AS USUAL, THE WITNESSES EXAMINED DENY HAVING RECEIVED BRIBES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 7.—The Committee met again in the House. The crowd was not so great as on former meetings.

The first witness was W. J. Pollock of Philadelphia. As to his knowledge of the receiving or giving of bribes the witness answered in the negative. He said he was present in the Lochiel House with Gillespie and Watson (not Graff of Armstrong, who was not among those present), Law, Pollock and others. The witness corroborated Petroff's testimony in regard to the jocular conversation on the Riot bill which all accepted as a joke.

Robert Gillespie of Philadelphia, also corroborated the evidence of Petroff. The party were merely teasing each other on the subject.

J. Blake Walters, sworn: Am cashier of the treasury. In answer to the usual interrogatories he said "no." He was acquainted with the law in regard to corrupt practice or solicitation and had no knowledge of any one violating this law. Heard of Mr. Bowman's testimony last evening in which his "Walters'" name was used, and requested to be placed on the stand. In this testimony, the witness said that Salters informed him that $500 or $1,000 were paid for votes and that Quay & Co., would arrange it so that Walters would pay it.

Mr. Walters said that he knew nothing about such arrangement. Never authorized anybody to use his name. Never heard that money was used in the passage of the bill, never received or promised money to any one and never conversed with Salters on the subject.

Mr. Walters asked to recall Mr. Salters to cross-examine him.

Mr. Salters was called and denied that he told Bowman, Walters would pay money, but introduced Bowman and Kemble, and after the interview asked Bowman if Kemble offered him money. He said he did not. Bowman told me that $500 or $1,000 was paid for votes. The witness simply asserted that he heard of it only on common rumor, and that he never used or was authorized to use Quay's nor Kemble's name.

A PARLEY BETWEEN WALTERS AND WOLFE.

At this point Mr. Walters addressed a few remarks to the committee that he did not think it fair to drag innocent person's names into this investigation on hearsay testimony.

Mr. Wolfe explained that it was not hearsay testimony that was received. Testimony would be received in court no matter who it implicated.

Mr. Walters replied when his name was used hereafter he should be notified so he could defend himself, and requested that his name be kept off the record.

Mr. Wolfe replied that one witness said a certain man told a certain thing. A certain man swears that he never told him, and Mr. Walters swears he never authorized anybody to do so, and therefore the records would exonerate him.

Messrs. Law and Frazer were next called and they corroborated Mr. Petroff's and Gillespie's testimony.

WATSON RECALLED.

Mr. Harry Watson was recalled. He stated that the conversation in which Petroff corruptly approached him did not occur in any of the interviews narrated by Petroff or other witness. The conversation took place about ten o'clock at the foot of the main stairs, directly opposite the hotel office, some time in March. No one heard it. The conversation detailed by Mr. Frazer and other witnesses occurred after I was subpœnaed. The reason he did not mention Frazer's name as being present was that he heard nothing that had any bearing on the case.

Mr. Gaus of Lycoming, answered "no" to all regulation questions. He favored the bill with the amendments.

Mr. Mapes of Venango, corroborated Emery's testimony at the caucus at Emery's room of the opponents of the Riot bill. No bargain or combination was made. They agreed that all bills should stand on their own merits.

Lewis Emery, Jr., tesfified he never saw Fraunk, the detective, in his life, before Hudson and he came to his rooom to see Law.

Mr. Law replied from the audience that he did not know the man. This must be a mistake.

Mr. Emery insisted that the detective asked for Law and that he was not in the employ of the opponents of the Riot bill.

MAGEE'S TESTIMONY.

C. L. Magee said he only had one check with him that was not a personal check of his own. This check was for $77 05, and was given for advertisements in four weekly papers in Bucks county. The reason he did not bring other checks as promised, there was only one check in which the legislature is interested.

Mr. Wolfe—Then you refuse to produce these checks.

Witness—I do, unless the committee so order. The highest check given to one paper was $46 to Walters' paper because they sent the bill. I did promise, but since concluded that it had no bearing on this investigation.

Mr. Wolfe then asked the committee to order Magee to produce the checks.

Mr. Doyle objected, and suggested to subpœna every editor in the State. An article designed to control a vote should be inquired into.

Mr. Wolfe replied that the article calculated to affect public opinion controlled votes.

Mr. Doyle retorted that public opinion was both for and against it.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

VERY LITTLE NEW EVIDENCE ELICITED—GENERAL DENIALS BY WITNESSES.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, May 7.—The scene last night on the examination of witnesses in the hall of the House on the riot bribery case was, if anything, more impressive than any of the preceding evenings.

Again were the additional chairs brought in from the committee rooms to accommodate the Senators and curious outsiders. The small galleries were crowded and the rotunda well filled. Ex-Speaker Elliott occupied one of the first seats in the front row. Chairman Speer of the Democratic State Committee, and many of the members of that organization were present.

The first witness called was Petroff—he who had been expelled; he of whom Harry Watson spoke so plainly of having come to his room and urged him to keep quiet. He swore point blank that he had no conversation with Watson, had not been in his room and knew nothing about the Riot bill.

A look of blank dismay was visible in Wolfe's countenance, and the suggestive shrugs and nudges told what the audience thought. Wolfe dismissed him from the stand after a few words.

Rumberger of Armstrong, was next called. He, too, was on the deny. It was all a joke—it was horse play. He had gone with Silverthorn to see Kemble to ask Kemble if the passage of the Riot bill would hurt the Republican party. Kemble told him it wouldn't hurt the party a bit; that its passage would help the Republican party. He then rambled on in his testimony which was considered evasive and weak.

Wolfe took him in hand and the cross-examination told against the cobweb theories and stories of Rumberger. He first talked with Mr. Kemble on this matter on 1st April. "I went there after him I had not heard of money being used," said he. When asked by Wolfe why he handed Kemble a piece of paper instead of introducing himself boldly, he hesitated and choked at the contradictions into which he was betrayed. The audience enjoyed the frequent contradictions apparently testified to by Mr. Rumberger.

THE SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

The usual questions in chief were very searching. The questions which are given below in the order in which they were asked, are as follows:

1. Have you solicited, demanded, or received, or consented to receive, directly or indirectly, for yourself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof for your vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or emplied that your vote or official action should be in any way influenced thereby, on House bill No. 103, commonly known as "The Riot Bill?"

2. Have you solicited or demanded any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid, for another, as the consideration of your vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, on said House bill, No. 103?

3. Did you give or withhold your vote or official influence on said House bill, No. 103, in consideration of the payment or promise to another of such money, advantage, matter or thing?

4. Have you personal knowledge, either by his admission or otherwise, of any other member of the House having solicited, demanded, or received, or consented to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or emplied, that his vote or official action should be in any way influenced thereby on House bill, No. 103 aforesaid?

5. Have you personal knowledge, either by his admission or otherwise, of any other member of the House having solicited or demanded any such money, advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid, for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same, on said House bill, No. 103?

6. Have you personal knowledge, either by his admission or otherwise, of any other member of the House having given or withheld his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another?

7. Have you personal knowledge of any person having, directly or indirectly, offered, given or promised any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, yourself included, to influence him in his official action on said House bill, No. 103?

8. Have you personal knowledge of any person having been guilty of corrupt solicitation, or of the practice of solicitation of members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as defined by the act of Assembly of March, 1874, in connection with said House bill, No. 103?

The answers of "No," "Not any," "Nothing," &c., which these comprehensive questions brought out of Rumberger and Petroff indicate the line of policy which it is intended to pursue throughout the balance of the examination. There is a darkey in West Newton who, when he wants to extract the exact truth out of any one, says, "Now crook your arm and hope you may never straighten it if that ain't so." The West Newton oath would be about as good as any form of invocation or attestation. The oath business is about played out. The Japanese cut off a rooster's head and break a saucer, and then the pure truth is supposed to come.

When Bowman of York, was explaining about the bargain between the Border men and the Raid men, he said the whole Allegheny delegation but John O'Neill had promised to support the Raid, and that he had afterwards agreed to support it. O'Neill, who was seated in the middle of the hall, bounced to his foot (he has but one) and swinging his game leg around brought down his cane, and looking as fierce as Marshal McMahon, he shot some questions off at the witness. "It's not true, sir, that I ever agreed to vote for the Raid bill." "Well," said the witness, "I may have been mistaken." "I guess you have," said O'Neill. Speaker Long then asked some questions, and the night wore on. It was nearing eleven o'clock and but three witnesses had been heard. More new names were brought into the matter this evening, and the investigation widens.

The New York papers have sent special reporters here for the occasion. J. C.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Discussing Bill Securing Freedom at the Polls.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to Take Testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg Contest.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. McDONALD (Dem. Ind.) reported from the Committee on Judiciary, with amendments, the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Eaton, making it unlawful to use any part of the army and navy at the polls, etc. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee has added two amendments. The first provides that the bills prohibitory against bringing to or employing troops at the polls shall not apply to the use of military force, when it is necessary "To protect the State against invasion." The other amendment inserts the words "when the Legislature cannot be convened," after the clause which exempts from prohibition the employment of the army or navy to enforce the 4th section of article IV. of the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof "upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State."

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. BECK (Dem. Ky.) reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The principal amendments made by the Committee on Appropriations are those which were agreed upon by the Committee yesterday, including the omission of the House clause directing $10,000,000 reserve to be issued in payment of arrears of pensions.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CONTEST.

The resolution authorizing the taking of testimony in relation to the claim of Spofford to the seat of Senator Kellogg, was considered.

Mr. HOAR (Rep. Mass.) offered a substitute declaring the Senate had already settled the case on its merits by declaring that Kellogg was entitled to his seat.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep. Wis.) argued that the question was decided in October, 1877, in favor of Kellogg and against Spofford, and the Senate at that time declared the proceedings to be final and conclusive. The Chairman of the Committee (Saulsbury) had never known of a court taking testimony in order to ascertain whether a case was finally adjudicated.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem. Del.) hoped consideration of the resolution would be continued.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem. Ala.) said this being a privileged question, it took its own course, and was proceeding to read from a former decision of the Vice President as applicable to the question before the Senate when he was interrupted by Mr. CONKLING (Rep N. Y.) who demanded the reading of the fortieth rule, and added "we had better preserve some show of system."

AN ANIMATED DEBATE.

Mr. HOUSTON—I am obliged to the Senator for wishing to "preserve some show of system."

The CHAIR—(Mr. Withers temporarily presiding) ruled that Conkling's point was not well taken.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep. Wis.) appealed from the decision.

The debate was continued for some time and was more than ordinarily animated.

Mr. HILL (Dem. Ga.) moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

Mr COCKRELL (Dem. Mo.) rose to a point of order

Mr. CONKLING (Rep. N. Y.)—Lets all rise. Is it in order to inquire how many Senators are recognized and how many are entitled to the floor?

The CHAIR—Only the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CONKLING—I thought the time was to be divided around.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—May I ask with great respect a parliamentary question. What the point is?

The motion of Mr. Hill to lay Mr. Carpenter's appeal on the table was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 23

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.)—Now I hope discussion will be resumed.

Mr. CONKLING—I inquire what has become of the point of order?

The CHAIR—The Senate has sustained the ruling of the presiding officer.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Wis.) then resumed his argument, citing various contested cases, to show that the Kellogg case had been decided on similar principles.

Mr. CONKLING said nothing could be more inadmissible than the pleas of Spofford to overthrow prior adjudication

Mr. SAULSBURY remarked he did intend to express an opinion as to whether the present question was finally adjudicated or not, but all the committee desired was authority to investigate the entire question, so that by having testimony before the Senate it would be enabled to act intelligently.

Mr. CARPENTER, regarding this as an important question, and as several Senators who desired to be heard were absent, moved the Senate adjourn.

The question was decided in the negative by a party vote—Yeas, 21; nays, 31.

Mr. HOAR (Rep. Mass.) said that no Senator on the Democratic side had stated the grounds on which they sustained the pending resolution. The principle to which they sought to commit the Senate was that whenever a party changed to the majority in the Senate it was competent to review and reverse the former judgment of the body and unseat a Senator. The doctrine would and should surprise and alarm the American people.

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) inquired whether the Senator means to say that any one on the Democratic side had ever admitted that the question had received full consideration. The Democrats made no such admission.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) said it was easy to state a pretext for anything, and then proceeded to show that Kellogg's title to his seat was stronger than that of any other Senator.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) understood the Senator to say that the majority here were acting from partisan motives. He did not say that the Senator from Massachusetts was governed by partisan motives, but he had long since learned that those who impute wrong motives were likely to be governed by them.

Mr. HOAR disclaimed having made such imputation against the majority of the Senate, but repeated that the principle which the pending resolution established was that the seat of every Senator, no matter how solemn and formal might be the judgment of the Senate upon it, should be held hereafter at the will of the party majority.

Mr. GARLAND (Dem. Ark.) said he intended to offer an amendment to the resolution declaring that it was not to be construed as determining the question of the adjudication of a seat.

Mr. CONKLING said that when the Senator from Arkansas (Garland) came to offer an amendment, he reminded him of a man suing another by summons and complaint, and if he could not recover on money account, he might have him hanged for murder; and the present movement would turn out to be in the nature of an indictment, or prosecution, or allegation against the Senator with a view of unseating him. The object was to clutch the seat of the Senator from Louisiana (Kellogg) because it was a need for a day not far distant, the pivot on which the Democratic party might turn. It would turn out to be an unfortunate incident, if the retention of power in the hands of the majority in this body should be made to depend on the success of this experiment. He did not care who the author and promoter of this scheme was. He denounced it as a violation of the rights and privileges of members of the Senate. The case had been tried and judgment was final. The Senate had no right to reopen or review it.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem. Ohio), referring to Conkling's speech, remarked that for one to say you are a villain and that he meant no offence was a contradiction of terms. The Senator charged that this resolution was an attempt to turn a Senator out for the purpose of preserving the party majority in the Senate. If he understood the Senator from New York that was his allegation. If he (Thurman) had reported the resolution he should consider the allegation personally offensive to himself. He knew of no right of the Senator to impugn the motives of his fellow Senators. He might say that Kellogg was admitted to his seat to preserve a Republican majority, but he did not say so now nor when the Senator was admitted. He might say that the Senator's decision in Kellogg's case was made by a refusal to investigate and cutting off all examination and hearing of the case in the Senate. He was surprised at the substitute of the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) declaring that the case was in 1877 finally decided on its merits, when, he repeated, it was known there had been no investigation by a committee and no facts presented to justify such a conclusion.

Mr. Thurman argued that it would be manifestly unjust without sufficient reason to reverse the decision seating a Senator. The Senate had a right to all the facts in the case in order to form an intelligent judgment, and there was no such thing as an estoppal to prevent the investigation from being made. The President *pro tem.* announced the reception of the House bill to prohibit military interference at elections, and it was read the first time.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) said that as the measure was very important, he must object to second reading of the bill to-day with a view to its reference to a committee.

The bill therefore went over.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) obtained the floor, but before concluding his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.) offered a joint resolution relating to slaves in Cuba. The following is the text of the resolution:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States endeavored to effect an end to the late rebellion in Cuba on the basis of the abolition of slavery; and,

WHEREAS, It was proclaimed that the existence of the Cuban rebellion was the reason why the Spanish Government could not attempt to force the abolition of slavery and bring about other reforms; and,

WHEREAS, It is affirmed that peace reigns in Spain and in her colonies; and,

WHEREAS, A protest against the continuance of slavery in Cuba is justifiable on humanitarian grounds by precedents and principles of international law; therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to insist on the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, and to take such measures in co operation with other governments, if possible, as will most speedily and humanely effect so civilizing an object.

Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.) reported back without amendment the bill introduced yesterday to prohibit military interference at elections.

Mr. ROBESON (Rep., N. J.) offered a substitute making it unlawful to bring or employ, a any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy, unless such employment shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution or to overcome forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offence. The substitute is entitled, "A bill to further protect the freedom of elections."

Mr. Robeson's substitute was defeated—yeas, 93; nays, 121. Only one Greenbacker (Mr. Ford) voted aye. Eight of them, Messrs. De La Matyr, Jones, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver and Yokum, voted no.

Republicans filibustered on the bill to prevent interference of troops at elections, all but Messrs. Chittenden, Kelly, Killinger and Morton declined voting, while there were not enough Democrats present to constitute a quorum. The reason for filibustering was the refusal to allow Mr. Conger to offer an amendment.

At 2:40, filibustering ceased and a vote was taken on the bill.

The bill passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 124; nays, 90. All the Greenbackers who voted (eleven) voted yea. Those not voting being Barlow and Russell.

Mr. CHALMERS (Dem. Miss.) called up as a question of privilege the resolution heretofore offered by him for an investigation into the Fort Pillow massacre.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Tenn.) interposed a motion to adjourn, remarking he was opposed to such an investigation as the gentleman's (Chalmer's) reputation was not dependent upon it at all. It would do no good either to him or the country.

At the request of Mr. Chalmers the motion to adjourn was withdrawn by Mr. Atkins, and was immediately renewed by Mr. White (Rep. Pa.) and the House thereupon adjourned.

Note—The amendment which Mr. Conger (Rep. Mich.) desired to offer was one simply repealing sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, he claiming that the understanding in the Judiciary Committee had been that Republicans could offer one substitute and one amendment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On motion of Mr. INGALLS, (Dem., Ks.,) a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate to the Senate what measures had been taken to prevent the occupation of the Indian Territory by white settlers.

The House bill to prohibit military interference in elections, was read twice, and by a vote of 24 against 31, the Senate disagreed to the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer it the Committee on the Judiciary.

KELLOGG'S SEAT.

Consideration was then resumed of the resolution asking for authority to take testimony in the contested election case of Spofford against Kellogg, and Mr. Carpenter continued his remarks in support of Kellogg's right to the seat.

The Senate then passed the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections authorizing them to take testimony in the matter of the memorial of Spofford contesting the seat of Kellogg, with the amendment of Hoar as mentioned in the former part of the proceedings, and which had been accepted by the committee to-day without division.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution was—Yeas, 26; nays, 17. All the votes taken to-day were strictly of a party character.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE AT THE POLLS.

Mr. EATON (Dem. Conn.) moved the Senate take from the table the House bill to prevent military interference in elections.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem. Ala.) obtained the floor, and without further action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The eight hour law went over on the expiration of the morning hour, and the bill relating to coinage, and coin and bullion certificates was taken up, and Mr. CLAFLIN (Rep., Mass.) spoke in opposition. As to the allegation that the demonetization of silver had been a trick, Mr. Claflin declared the act had been considered and printed in two Congresses, and had had the assent even of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley.)

Mr KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) protested that he never assented to it.

Mr. VANCE (Dem., N. C.) spoke in favor of the bill.

The House then adjourned.

SHERMAN IN COLUMBUS.

He Delivers a Speech on the Financial Question.

COLUMBUS, O., May 7.—Secretary Sherman arrived here this afternoon and was met at the depot by members of the Republican State Central Committee and a local delegation of Republicans. This evening a reception was given in his honor by ex-Governor William Dennison, when he delivered a speech of some length, dwelling mainly on the financial question.

How to be Beautiful.

Many hundred thousand dollars are annually expended by ladies for "artificial," appliances to hide the shrunken and wasted form, or the sallow skin, blotches, or liver spots, which are due to female weakness, dyspepsia, torpid liver and constipation. If a small per cent. of this sum were invested in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, ladies would soon really be what they now seem to be. It readily corrects those weaknesses and diseases upon which debility and emaciation depend. It cures dyspepsia by toning up the system, and when used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, speedily overcomes all irregularities of the bowels. No "bloom of youth," no "beautifier of the complexion," can impart such permanent beauty of the face and form as Dr. Pierce's health-giving Favorite Prescription.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted Looking to the Interest of the Colored People.

The Convention Pledges Them all Rights and Privileges Enjoyed by the Whites.

The Exodus Shown Undoubtedly to be Without Excuse.

VICKSBURG, May 5.—The Mississippi Valley Labor Convention met this afternoon at the Southern Concert Garden, the Opera House which was intended as the place of holding the Convention being too small. There were fully four hundred delegates present, every county and parish on the Mississippi river between Helena, Arkansas, and New Orleans, being represented.

The Convention was called to order by E. D. Farrar, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Gen. W. R. Miles of Holmes county, Mississippi, was made temporary Chairman.

Gen. Miles, in a brief speech, stated the object of the Convention, which was for a better understanding between capitalist, land owners and laborers of the South. It was an old question that has disturbed the world ever since industry has organized capital and labor. Addressing the colored portion of the Convention, the speaker said: "The God of Nature has made the colored man a tropical plant. The South was his home according to Divine dispensation, but if any desired to emigrate to Kansas or elsewhere no human power can prevent you. You have the same right to go as I have." Turning to the whites, Gen. Miles said: "You are the owners of the soil and you should be honest in your transactions with the colored man."

On motion, a committee of twenty were appointed on permanent organization.

Pending the absence of the Committee, ex-Governor Henry S. Foote being called upon addressed the Convention. He said he had come at the earnest request of the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans to lend what power and influence he possessed toward harmonizing the conflicting interest of the great Mississippi Valley. He urged all, both white and black, to shut their eyes to the past, and hand in hand work together for the future prosperity of their native land.

The following report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted:

President—Gen. W. R. Miles of Holmes county, Miss. Vice Presidents—T. F. Cassell, Memphis, Tenn.; James Hill, Jackson, Miss.; H. B. Robinson, Helena, Ark.; David Young, Concordia, La. All the Vice Presidents are colored. Secretary—A. W. Crandall, Madison parish, La.

After appointing a Committee on Credentials the Convention adjourned for one hour.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported every capitalist, merchant and farmer who had come in response to the call should be entitled to a voice in the proceedings of the Convention, also, all those who had credentials from county and parish Conventions.

Before the vote was taken on the report of the committee, Rev. Charles Thompson (colored), Chairman of the State Emigration Society of Louisiana, addressed the Convention. His remarks were directed particularly to colored men. He said he hoped the colored men present would refrain from voting on any of the resolutions or reports introduced. They were here to listen to proposals of the whites, who constituted capitalists, merchants and owners of land. Let them come forward with their guarantees, and if satisfactory, endorse them. Otherwise state your objections.

The speaker was followed by H. B. Robinson (colored), a large farmer of Phillips county, Arkansas, in the same strain, which advice was generally given and heeded, for when the vote was taken on the report only the whites voted.

A committee of thirteen on resolutions was appointed by the Chair, to whom all resolutions were referred without debate.

The Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Among the resolutions referred was one which was read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention being called and assembled to take into consideration the material interest of the people irrespective of party or color, no resolution of a political character shall be entertained by the Chair, and debate on such questions shall be out of order.

The spirit of the convention toward the close was most harmonious, and great benefits are anticipated as the result. There seems to be a general feeling to make concessions by both whites and colored. The report of the Committee on Resolutions will, it is thought, favor a reduction of the price of rent for land, less exorbitant price for necessaries of life and a more general recognition of the political rights of the colored man. The general sentiment among the delegates of both whites and colored favor such resolutions.

VICKSBURG, May 6.—There was a marked increase in the attendance of the Mississippi Valley Labor Convention which reassembled this morning at ten o'clock, in pursuance to adjournment yesterday afternoon. The first business claiming the attention of the convention was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which through its Chairman, W. L. Nugent, submitted the following:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave respectfully to report that they have inquired into the causes which have given rise to the recent exodus of our colored population as far as possible within the limited time allowed, and while these causes are difficult to ascertain, owing to exceptional cases of all kinds, they believe the following to include those which may be considered proximate: Low price cotton; partial failure of the crop the past year; the irrational system of planting adopted in some sections whereby labor was deprived of intelligence to direct it and presence of economy to make it profitable; a vicious system of credit, fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage crops before they were grown or ever planted; apprehension on the part of many colored people produced by insidious reports circulated among them that their civil and political rights are endangered or are likely to be; hurtful and false rumors diligently disseminated that by emigrating to Kansas the colored people would obtain lands, mules and money from the Government without cost to themselves and become independent farmers; many retail country store keepers engaged in the business of selling whisky to laborers and tenants, whereby their morals had been corrupted, their labor rendered inefficient and the pleasant relations between them and their landlords and employers destroyed.

It is a matter of astonishment to your Committee that colored people could be induced to credit stories circulated of a promised land where their wants would be supplied, their independence secured without exertion on their part. It was going to the extent of ignorant credulity to credit them, and yet evidence of undoubted character was furnished your Committee as to this matter. It is one of the factors in the movement, and which we cannot now forecast. There are in the State of Mississippi alone 5,500,000 acres of land belonging to the United States, now subject to homestead entries. Any thrifty colored man in the South can pre-empt a hundred and sixty acres of this land at the moderate cost of about eighteen dollars. The lands in Kansas cannot be acquired for less. In no part of the civilized world can unskilled labor secure a larger return by honest toil than among us, but idleness, accompanied by extravagance, produces suffering and want here as elsewhere.

Your committee believe that legislation fosters habits of industry among the colored people, elevates the standard of morals, improves and preserves our common school system. Diverse views have been expressed by parties equally desirous of reaching the same conclusion, viz.: to ascertain the grievances and apply, as far as can be done by us, proper redress. If the single purpose of all was accomplished, this result, without the influences which our past experiences have engendered to effect, might be brought about, but it could only be done with the full knowledge of all the facts. That errors have been committed by whites and blacks alike, as each in turn have controlled the government of States here represented, may be safely admitted. Disregarding the past, burying its dead, looking hopefully to the future which is before us, your committee think their duty is accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

Resolved, That the interests of planters, laborers, landlords and tenants are identical; that they must prosper and suffer together; that it is the duty of planters and landlords here represented, to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive the full benefit of the labor governed by intelligence and economy.

Resolved, That this Convention does affirm that the colored race has been placed by the Constitution of the United States and the States here represented and the laws thereof on a plane of absolute legal equality with the white race and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded practical enjoyment of all rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That to this end, members of this Convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against all dangers in respect to the fair expression of their wills at the polls which they apprehend may result from fraud, intimidation or bul dozing on the part of whites, and as there can be no liberty of action without freedom of thought, they demand that all elections shall be fair and free, and that no repressive measures shall be employed by the colored people to deprive their own race in part of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the highest right of citizenship.

Resolved, That the unrestricted credit system pervading the States here represented, based upon liens or morgages on stock of crops to be grown in the future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust, created unrest, and disturbed their entire laboring population. All laws authorizing liens on crops for advances constituted of articles other than those of prime necessity at moderate profits, whether such advances are made by a landlord, planter or merchant should be discountenanced and repealed.

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the colored people here present to contradict the false reports circulated among the more ignorant and credulous, to instruct them that no lands, mules and money await them in Kansas or elsewhere without labor or price, and report to the civil authorities all persons engaged in disseminating such reports.

Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate when they please, and to whatever State they may choose for a residence, but this convention urges them to proceed in their movements towards emigration as reasonable human beings, providing in advance by economy and effective labor the means for transportation and settlement, and sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing by preserving intact until the completion of contracts for labor which have already been made. If, when they have done this, they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed, all practical assistance will be afforded to them, and their places will be supplied with other contented labor.

Your committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by the people of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to the people of both races in the States here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions into effect, to report to the authorities all violation of the law and all interference with private rights.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, ex-Gov. Foote secured the floor and offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been publicly and persistently asserted in various quarters in a manner calculated deeply to wound the sensibilities of all patriots, that in certain States of the Federal Union represented in this body as well as elsewhere, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution and Legislative enactments from time to time adopted for enactment thereof have been flagrantly violated, and the precious rights and immunities designed thereby to be secured as a permanent heritage to a most meritorious and long suffering class of this people have been deliberately disregarded and set at naught; and,

WHEREAS, It has been of late abundantly evident that, owing to the causes which we have not time minutely to explore, misunderstanding and distrust have arisen which clearly indicate the coming upon us of evils more serious and detrimental in character than any heretofore experienced; evils which it is not possible to avert save by the application of remedies of a more comprehensive and effective character than any heretofore put in use; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention and two other persons to be associated with him by unanimous vote of those here assembled, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the object and wishes sought to be attained by this convention, and that it shall be the duty of this committee to nominate and appoint at as early a day as practicable, a local committee of at least five members in each of the counties and parishes belonging to the States represented in this convention, of known probity, impartiality a patriotism, and it shall be the duty of local committees so appointed to watch with unceasing vigilance over the rights and interests intended by this plan of protection to be guarded and maintained to take charge of such grievances as shall be brought to their knowledge, and provide as far as may lay in their power for the redress of the same, and to adopt such legal and proper expedients as they may judge necessary for the future prevention of grievances of like nature. It is expected that these local committees shall correspond freely with each other and with the committee of three above mentioned touching all matters connected with the great, moral and physical interests committed to their care, and in regard to the remedial agencies which it may be found needful from time to time to bring into existence.

The introduction of these resolutions which was interspersed with remarks by the Governor to the effect that other causes than those named in the resolutions introduced by the committee existed, and which was the prime cause of the present exodus caused quite a breeze.

After debate, the original resolutions were adopted. Only the whites voted; negroes under instructions of their leaders refrained from giving their expression.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The general sentiment of the whites is to fully carry out the provisions of the resolutions adopted. The negroes have but little to say. Many express the opinion that the result of the Convention will stop the exodus for the present until the next election will afford an opportunity to test the sincerity of the pledges made by the whites.

The Convention was noted for its wealth and intelligence. Leading cotton planters of the Mississippi Valley were in attendance as was also the most prominent leaders of the colored people in the South. During the progress of the Convention a telegram was received from St. Louis announcing the return of forty-eight colored men who had been furnished transportation by the Wyandotte (Kansas) Relief Committee to their homes in the vicinity of this city.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Supreme Court rendered the following decision today: No. 972, Central Pacific Railroad company *et al*, April 10th, vs. Albert Gallatin. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, and No. 183, Union Pacific Railroad Company, April 10th vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. These two cases which were argued involve the constitutionality of the so called Thurman act of May 7, 1878. The object of that act was to secure the interest of the United States in the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies by providing that twenty-five per cent. of the annual net earning of those roads, including the whole of compensation due them for services rendered to the government should be paid to the Treasurer of the United States to be by him applied partly on payment of accrued interest upon bonds issued by the government to the two railroad companies, and partly to the establishment of a sinking fund in the United States Treasury for the final payment of the companies bonded indebtedness.

The decree in the first named case and judgment in the second are affirmed by this court with costs.

The decision was announced by the Chief Justice. No written opinion was rendered, but one will be filed in due time.

Justice Field dissented from the opinion of the court and was joined therein by Justices Bradley and Strong.

WILL SIGN THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The *Star* prints an article this evening in which it states it has good reason for believing the President will sign the pending bill relative to the army at the polls. It is claimed the only difference between this bill and the legislation already existing on the subject lies in the fact the former make more definite what the latter equally requires and that therefore the President will not interpose a veto.

A committee has been appointed to secure the attendance of Democratic members of the House of Representatives so far as practicable, and in case of absence of members to arrange pairs on political, financial and all other important questions.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Meeting Largely Attended and Great Interest Taken.

Harrisburg Selected as the Place and July 16 as the Time of the Next Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 7.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention. It was an unusually full meeting and much interest was manifested.

At eleven o'clock, Chairman Hon. R. Milton Speer called them to order.

A. J. Steinman of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Mr. Marr of Schuylkill and T. O'Leary, Jr. were unanimously elected Secretaries.

The following gentlemen represented the districts designated:

KELLOGG'S SENATORIAL DAYS NUMBERED.

Senator Kellogg is getting very nervous, as it is now pretty clearly settled that he is to be unseated without much vexatious delay. This fact is made apparent by the assertions made in advance by the Democrats that Kellogg is to be unseated. The Republicans do not intend to make anything like a personal fight to retain him, as Kellogg's tricky tactics have disgusted them. To-day Kellogg approached a leading Republican Senator and complained that the Democrats would certainly expel him if something was not done. Kellogg was astonished at the rebuff he had received. Said the Senator whom he had addressed:

"Kellogg, you must not expect any sympathy from us if they do."

"Why not?"

"You deserted us in the Corbin case."

"But," said Kellogg, "I did not know the case was coming up and I was unavoidably detained from the Senate."

"That won't do," was the answer. "You had due notice of the Corbin case coming up, but you staid away on purpose and permitted Bruce to do the same thing upon the ground that if Butler were not annoyed you would not be."

Kellogg made a long face at this, but did not dare to deny his attempt to trade and save his own scalp, with what result the Bourbon vote will soon show.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, considering the bill introduced by Mr. Buck-

2—A. W. Fletcher.
3—John J. McKernan.
6—Albert Crawford.
7—A. H. Ladner.
10—Lymington Phillips
11—E. Mishler.
13—A. J. Steinman.
14—F. R. White.
15—E. B. Cobaugh.
16—F. B. Heller.
18—J. W. Hackett.
19—John Gilfillan.
20—A. B. Dunning.
21—J. K. Bogart.
22—Allen Craig.
23—Edward Herrick.
24—F. Porter.
25—A. Hughes.
26—Wm. M. Nelson.
28 N. M. Warner.
29—S. Foster, Jr.
30—Wm. A. Marr.
32—J. R. Miller.
33—T. H. Adams.
34—John A. Woodward.
35—W. Fisk Conrad.
36—E. F. Kerr.
37—R. J. Nicholson.
38—Jno. G. Hall.
39—John Kuhn.
40—A. J. Sterling, Jr.
41—E. D. Graff
42—Jas. B Carson.
43—John B. Larkin.
44—C. H. Paulson.
45—John C. Barr.
46—Thomas Bradford.
48—Wm. Hassan.
49—Thomas Titman.
50—M. N. Allen.

THE TIME.

The following dates were proposed:

Sol. Foster, Jr, named the 6th of August.
John B. Larkin named the 18th of June.
A. J. Sterling named the 11th of June.
F. R. White named the 25th of June.
Wm. Hasson named the 16th of July.
E. B. Cobaugh named the 20th of August.
M. N. Allen named the 20th of July.
E. F. Kerr named the 30th of July.
J. C. Barr named the 4th of June.
N. M. Warner named the 13th of August.

On a vote, June 18th got 10 votes; August 6th, 7; July 30th, 7; July 16th, 6; August 27th, 3. The rest were scattering, one and two votes each.

On second ballot, July 18th got 13 votes; August 6th, 14; July 16 h, 5; August 13 th, 5.

M. N. Allen, representing Crawford then proposed a compromise between the early date of June 18th, and the late date of August 6th as they stood 13 to 14, by taking a middle date. On a vote being taken, July 16th received 21 votes, and August 6th received 20 votes.

Wednesday, July 16th, was then fixed by a unanimous vote as the time for the next State Convention.

THE PLACE.

Sol Foster, Jr., named Reading.
A. J. Sterling, Jr., named Harrisburg.
John Gilfillan named West Chester.
E. F. Kerr named Bedford.
W. Fisk Conrad named Altoona.
F. E. Bower named Sunbury.
N. M. Warner named York.
A. J. Hughes named Bradford.
J. R. Miller named Carlisle.

On the first ballot Harrisburg secured 14 votes; Reading, 7; Altoona, 7; Bedford, 3; West Chester, 3; Sunbury, 2; Bradford, 2; York, 1; Carlisle, 1.

On the second ballot Harrisburg received 23 votes; Reading, 11; Altoona, 7, whereupon Harrisburg was designated as the place.

During a discussion as to where the Convention should be held, the advocates of Reading said a free hall and free music would be furnished. Altoona made the same offer.

Chairman Speer said it was quite an item, the matter of a hall free, and that whilst the same offer had been made in Pittsburgh it had cost the State Committee money.

This brought John Larkin to his feet who said he would like to hear that repeated. That the money had been raised in Pittsburgh to defray those expenses, and he would like to know about it.

Mr. Speer said he was not the Chairman of the committee at the time, but that he would tell Mr. Larkin what he knew about it privately.

The committee meeting was the largest and the discussions more earnest and orderly than any that has been held for many years. No bickering on time or place occurred. J. C.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—The race for the Chester Trades' Cup to-day was won by Reefer; Touchet second, Ridotto third. The betting was 7 to 4 on Parole, 4 to 1 against Touchet, 20 to 1 against Ridotto, and 20 to 1 against Reefer.

EFFORT TO AMEND MARRIAGE LAWS.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Prince of Wales presented a petition of 3,253 Norfolk farmers, in favor of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Prince said he believed the measure would be of great advantage to the community at large, and he would support it. Lord Houghton (Liberal) moved a second reading of the bill. The Government, represented by Lord Cranbrook, strongly opposed it, and a second reading was defeated by a vote of 101 to 81. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Bishop of Ripon voted with the minority and fourteen of the Bishops with the majority.

RUSSIA.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The *Journal* says the news published abroad about the state of affairs here is untrue. There has been no prohibition against the possession of arms, but persons possessing arms must inform the authorities. All traffic is entirely free and unimpeded. The statements that the theatres could not be visited without official permit, and that lights in the houses would not be allowed after ten o'clock, are ridiculous inventions. The city lives, and works in the same manner as heretofore, without excitement, and undisturbed in its daily life and intercourse.

WASHINGTON.

The Silver Question Ably Handled by General Warner.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—General Warner of Ohio, to-day opened debate on the bill which he reported some days ago, for free coinage and for the issue of bullion certificates. He had not spoken fifteen minutes when Kelley, Ewing, Weaver, De La Matyr and other prominent advocates of silver legislation gathered about him and listened most attentively, for they saw that the question was being handled by one who fully understood it. After awhile Chittenden of New York, Claflin of Massachusetts, and others of the gold standard advocates also became interested, and gathered about him. After Warner had spoken for an hour his time was unanimously extended. He commenced his speech with a review of the whole history of the legislation which preceded and was contemporaneous of the demonetization of silver and made his points with such force that Judge Kelley, who was in Congress, interrupted him to confirm all that he said. Warner made elaborate quotations from writers on the silver standard, and after denouncing the whole legislation which demonetized silver as a robbery, and the bill which did it as one which had been smuggled into the legislation of the country, he went on to show that the demonetization of silver had operated disastrously to the business of the whole country, and that it was only by making gold and silver equal that business could be revived. He was frequently applauded in his remarks, and especially so when he called attention to the praises that had followed what was called John Sherman's big strike in placing the four per cent. bonds, and argued that it was an evidence that the industries and labor of the country were making no profits, because if they were there would have been investments for them, and the moneyed men would not have been able to gobble up all the bonds. Mr. Warner's argument was, on the whole, one of the most able that has been made on the silver question. Mr. Claflin of Massachusetts, will follow him when the House next takes up the question.

THE PARLOR CONFERENCE.

Horatio Seymour in Reply to Belmont, Schell & Company.

The following letter has been received by the committee appointed at the Belmont conference, on April 5, to present to ex-Governor Seymour the views of the conference on the present condition of politics and ask his acceptance of the nomination for Governor at the coming State Convention:

UTICA, April 28, 1879.—GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter in regard to political affairs. While I am gratified with the good will and confidence expressed by you and by those you represent, I cannot be a candidate for nomination by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor. While there are many objections in my mind to such action, there is one fact which puts it out of the question. Even in the improbable event of a unanimous nomination I could not accept it, as my impaired health makes it impossible for me to perform the duties of any official position or to continue to take any active part in public affairs. I regret that fears are felt by any that controversies will disturb the action of the Democratic party and peril its success. I trust that the delegates to the Convention representing more than half a million voters and their varied interests in every town, county and district in the State will lay aside all passions and prejudices, and by discreet action secure that control which I think fairly belongs to the party; that they will not sacrifice the rights of the many to the interests and passions of the few. A wise policy is demanded, not only by party interests, but by higher considerations. Political organizations involve many grave duties and relationships of citizens to our system of government. They are the outgrowth of its genius, and are essential to its success. They array the American people into divisions that lead to discussions and keep alive the intelligence about all things which concern the general welfare. It is a public misfortune when personal passions or interests in either of the great parties turn their attention from questions of general importance. At no time in the history of our country has there been a greater need of calm, thoughtful and patriotic action to arrest the dangers of sectional passions. In view of those serious questions which now occupy the public mind, I hope the fears you express, that the controversies will bring defeat to the Democratic party, will prove unfounded. I beg you will express to those you represent my gratification with their kind and cordial expressions of regard to myself.

Truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. August Belmont, Augustus Schell, Elijah Ward, Geo. F. Comstock, H. Sturgis and Wm. Dorsheimer.

THE REAL ISSUE.

An Election at the Point of Bayonet is no Election.

(New York World.)

The real issue is as clear as the daylight. Not the traditions only of English and American liberty but the plain commonsense of all men may be safely invoked to decide between Congress and the President. Congress affirms that in a representative government voting must be carried on by the people under the protection of their own local laws and without violence of any kind or the exhibition of violence. The bayonet of the soldier is as much out of place at the polls of a free people as the bludgeon of the rioter. An election which can only be carried on at the point of the bayonet ceases to be an election. No votes cast at such an election can be properly called votes or counted as votes in the sense in which that word is used by free men. The bayonet means coercion, physical or moral, and there can be nothing in common between coercion and

> "The weapon that comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
> But executes a freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God."

Things are going ill with a republic when it must employ the bayonet to enforce upon any section of the people laws made by the Representatives of the people. But how much worse when the bayonet must be called in to keep order at the polls while the people are choosing their representatives! In the England of the feudal ages, when civil authority was administered by the power of the sword and punishments more cruel and brutal than the ordinary crimes of our own epoch were thought necessary to maintain the rights of property and the public safety, the Church, representing the humaner spirit of civilization, maintained the benefit of clergy and the right of asylum as outward and visible assertions of the sanctity of the ecclesiastical system. If we have reached a stage in the decadence of our free institutions at which the writ of the local magistrate has become meaningless unless there is an armed Federal force perceptible somewhere behind it, has the virtue gone so completely out of us that the polling-place, the fountain head source of all power theoretically among us, no longer be held a sanctuary within the shadow of which upon an election day the citizens of each State may be and feel themselves to be really their own masters, fit to govern themselves and to choose their own servants?

CETYWAYO'S IDEA OF HELL.

A Sermon and Its Effect—Demolishing Christian's Hell Fire.

An enterprising reporter of the Uitenhage *Times* has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who told the following remarkable and amusing story:—

Some years since a missionary went to King Cetywayo's kraal with a view of converting him and his people to Christianity. He stayed there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived, the King gathered his people together and also called up two of his finest regiments to hear what message had been brought to him from the white men. The missionary, being told that they were ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an elegant but short sermon, in which he set forth the beauties of heaven as compared with the torments of the dark regions. He told them that if they lived a good life, did not steal, always spoke the truth, and, above all, kept only one wife, they would after death go to the happy hunting grounds, where they would never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever and ever far happier than they were ever in their happiest moments down here; whereas, on the other hand, if they live a bad life and did what he had just told them they ought not to do, they would be cast into a tremendous fire, so large that it would scorch up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary said and when he had finished the King asked him to dine with him. He accepted the invitation, but during the dinner noticed the people running about in all directions collecting wood, which they were piling up in one spot. The missionary began to feel queer; he thought it looked ominous; and the Zulu who told the story said he noticed he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughts of milk, as if to cool himself. At length the dinner was over; but, before rising, the King turned sharply round to the now affrighted missionary, and said, "What was that you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way, and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see." He took him to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a bay store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all around. When it was properly in a blaze, and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary, "You have seen. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once or I will have a 'little fire' ade for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus, when ordered to attack, attack; and, though mown down by the thousands, still come on, until they conquer or die. It is tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration in his future movements in Zululand.

HAYES' FOOLISHNESS.

What Constitutes a Breach of the National Peace?

(New York World.)

The Presidential veto talks of breaches of the national peace. This is a singular use of words, and it occurs now for the first time in our legal or political history. War and insurrection against the Government have hitherto been the only breaches of national peace with which American public men and writers have been familiar. This innovating phrase of President Hayes is an outcome of the attempt of the administration to legalize Federal supervision over State election machinery. If supervisors to overawe electors and marshals to civilly aid the supervisors in overawing the electors are permissible, then whoever obstructs a supervisor or a marshal—not as against a court process, be it remembered—commits a breach not of the municipal or State peace at all but of the national peace, and may be even subjected to arrest at the point of the bayonet. To state such a case is to point out its obvious absurdity. Breaches of the peace are matters for local supervision simply. If a United States marshal or a post-office carrier is assaulted or creates a disturbance it is not from a federal but a local court that relief is to be obtained. Yet the reasoning of the President would seem to remit such instances to Federal supervision under laws to be passed to that effect by Congress; and this is a new entering wedge to the splitting up of local or state responsibility and power whenever there are disturbances at Congressional elections. Such an exercise of paternal authority was never dreamed of by the earliest or even by the latest writers upon the limitations, field and functions of our national, State and municipal governments. Perhaps some of these days Mr. Evarts will favor the country with a treatise on the power of the United States in repressing breaches of the national peace at the polls.

Custom of Shaving.

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterwards shaving was practiced in the Macedonian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believe of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

Which Raises a Question.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Five rich Baptists have given the Rochester Theological Seminary, or are about to give it, the handsome sum of $136,000; and the *Baptist Weekly* says that the members of that denomination, all over the land, will "thank God for inspiring these generous men to such a noble deed." Two of these generous men, as we learn from the *Baptist Weekly*, bear the somewhat unusual name of Rockefeller. It is an odd coincidence that two men of that name have just been indicted by a Pennsylvania Grand Jury for criminal conspiracy to enrich themselves at the expense of their weaker business competitors who are not lucky enough to belong to the Standard Oil Company.

$500 Reward.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

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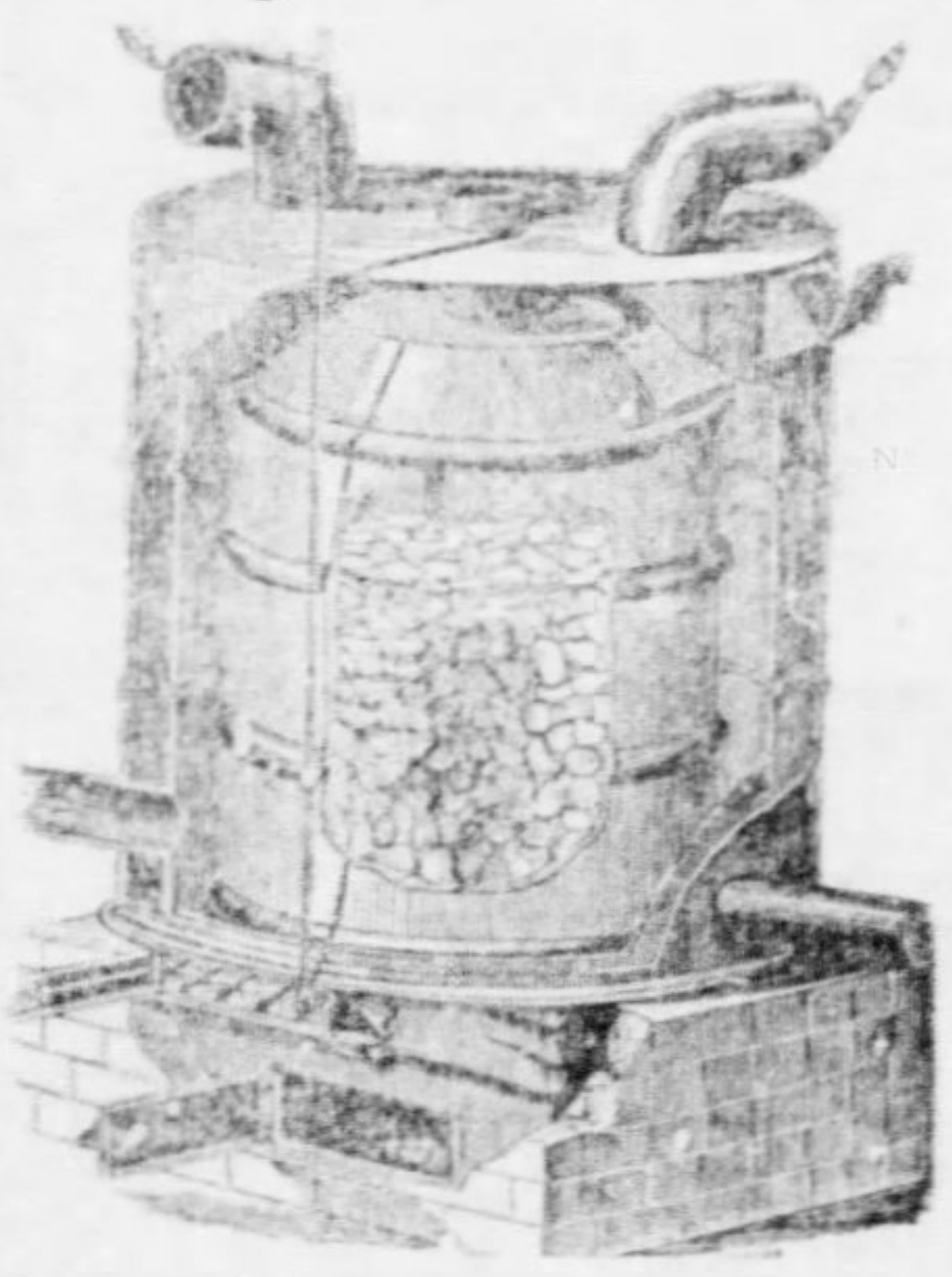

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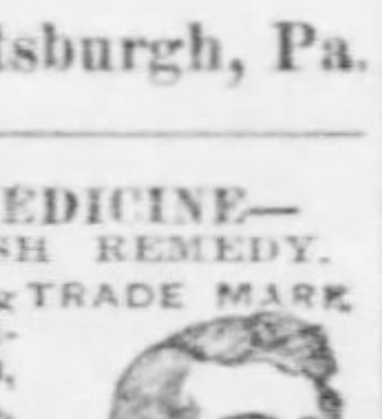

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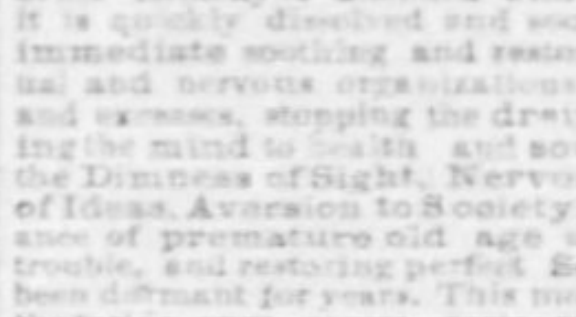

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1879.

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At prices far below any ever offered in this vicinity for good goods only.

Children's Genuine Morocco Shoes, 4 to 7, 60c up; Children's Imitation Morocco Shoes, 8 to 12, 65c up; Children's Im. Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 11, 90c up; Misses' Imitation Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, 75c up; Misses' Imitation Button, 12 to 2, $1 15; Ladies' Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upwards; Ladies' Lasting Leather Fox Gaiters, from 90c to $1 75; Ladies' Fancy Kid Slippers, from 75c up; Ladies' Tie or Button Newports, from $1 00 up; Men's Congress Gaiters, from $1 25 up; Men's Button Shoes, from $2 00 up; Men's Low Shoes, from $1 25 up; Men's Calf Boots, from $2 25 up, and a full line of all kinds of Men's Calf Boots, Button Shoes, Low Shoes, from the cheapest to the very finest.

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STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Testimony in Bribery Investigation Produces a Sensation.

The Evidence More Sweeping in its Character Than Any One Expected.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 1.—The Riot Investigating Committee met in the House. Mr. Gatchell stated that Mr. Long desired to be examined.

Mr. Long was then sworn. Questions were put by Mr. Wolfe who read the regular formula of "have you demanded or received anything of value, consideration etc., for House bill 103," and were answered in the negative.

Mr. Wolfe asked him if he was familiar with the act which defined corrupt solicitation &c.,and if he had any personal knowledge of a violation of the same? Answer—No.

Mr. Wolfe—Was your election as Speaker of the House effected in any way by the proposed introduction of House bill 103. A.—No.

THE MEMBERS IMPLICATED.

Knittle of Columbia county. sworn: Am a member of the House of Representatives. To the usual formula he answered, no. He did not give or withhold his vote on account of any consideration or thing of value, or with any understanding, expressed or implied. He was met over in his seat and told there was $500 in the bill.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes, it was Mr. George Smith of Philadelphia. I didn't say I would vote for it or not. I said nothing about it. He said there was another man who was going to take that.

Q.—Who was he? A.—Elisha W. Davis. [Laughter.] I never heard anything since then about it.

Q.—Have you personal knowledge of any other member being approached. A.—No; not as a member.

Q.—What do you mean by "as a member"?. A.—I mean by that some were engaged to do certain work.

Q.—Who and what? A.—Yes, a member from Schuylkill, Mr. Kirk, said he was offered a certain sum—two hundred dollars—to publish a certain editorial, advocating the passage of the bill; Mr. Smith told me he would take me to Mr. Davis, who would settle with me.

Q.—What importance did you attach to this statement by Mr. Smith; did you think it was a joke, or not? [Laughter.] A.—I thought he meant business. [Renewed Laughter.]

WATSON TESTIFIES HE WAS APPROACHED.

Henry Watson was the next witness: He said he was a member from Mercer. The usual questions were put by Mr. Wolfe. Heard in a general way that there was business in this bill, but don't know of my own knowledge except in one case; I was met at the Lochiel Hotel by a member and he asked me how I was on the Riot bill, I replied that I had made up my mind fully; he said I was a good fellow and that there was money in it and that I might as well have some of it; I told him if there was money in it to count me out; he said he hoped I would think better of it; that members were but poorly paid, and I might as well make something out of this bill as not; I told him I was satisfied.

Q. By Mr. Gatchell—He did not offer you any money? A.—No.

Q. by Mr. Wolfe—Did it leave that impression on your mind? A.—Yes, it did.

Q—Did he ask you anything about any other bills? In other words, did he ask you anything about any other bills; or in other words, did he ask you if you wouldn't like to be a rooster? (Laughter.) A.—Yes.

PETROFF'S AGONY.

Q.—Have you been approached since you have been been subpoenaed as to your testimony? A.—Yes, by Mr. Petroff; he asked me not to refer to him in my examination on account of his family; that he was already under a cloud; he told me to answer no interrogations; I told him us fellows from the country had some regard for our obligations and would have to answer the truth; he came to my room and stayed till one o'clock talking to me; he asked me to keep silent about it; he told me he knew I was a Mason and wouldn't tell.

Q.—What was his manner? A.—He appeared very humble; looked as if he was ready to cry; he came to my room at half-past eleven and stayed till one o'clock.

Q—Had you been subpœned when Petroff first approached you? A.—I had; he came to me; I did not go to him; I voted uniformly against the bill in all stages; have no further knowledge of this transaction.

CARGILL OFFERED $1,000 FOR HIS VOTE BY JESSE CRAWFORD.

A.—Cargill, Greenbacker, of Susquehanna, was next sworn: Have knowledge of bill 103; a person told me that those who supported the bill were to get money.

Q.—Who was it? A.—It was a man named Crawford; (sensation.)

Representative Al. Crawford in the audience yelled out what Crawford, and coming toward the desk in an excited manner, Mr. Wolfe beckoned him to be quiet that they would bring it out.

Mr. Cargill—That is not the Crawford. [Laughter.] The Crawford I mean boards at the Brady House; he told me the property holders would give this as a free gift of course to those only who voted for the bill; I had several conversations with him and he came up and offered to take me to see Kemble who would fix it; he came up from three hundred to one thousand dollars; he said they wanted to get the Greenback vote; he told me in confidence that those who supported this measure were to get five hundred dollars, and then one thousand dollars and the agreement that they wouldn't tax farms; he urged me strongly to support the bill.

INTERESTING TALK WITH SALTER.

Mr. Salter said Quay and Kemble would be responsible for the money; whether they would or not I don't know; Salter wanted to know if I was a Mason or not; he wanted to know whether I ever had the square (laughter) before the Sergeant-at-arms had subpœnaed me Salter came to me and wanted to know if I had any talk with Wolfe; (laughter) I told him no; he said he thought that private talk should not be made public; (laughter) he met me at the Brady House immediately on my arrival from home this week; he took me into a private room and urged me not to testify; I did not go to see any of the men he wanted me to see; I told them all the time the county I represented was against the bill, and I was against the bill from the time it was introduced until it was laid out; these two men bothered me all the time; I tried to avoid them, but they would come and talk to me; they said of course that there would be no money till the bill had passed third reading.

Mr. Emery was the next witness.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

I received a dispatch from B. B. Campbell urging him to go at once to Pittsburgh to dine with him and transact most important business with him in reference to our oil suits; the dispatch was to Mr. Mapes of Venango, and myself; we took the night train and arrived at Campbell's place at Parnassus, on the A. V. R. R.; when we got off the train, Mr. George Shiras, Jr., the attorney, got off the train with us; he is the lawyer for us in the oil suits; we were met by Mr. Campbell at the depot and conducted to Mr. Campbell's house; we went to his library, and he said he had been sent for on Saturday, and going in he met General Moorhead, where we was told that if we would support the riot bill, certain laws would be passed by the Legislature and the inter-State Commerce bill in Congress would be passed; that the Free Pipe bill and Anti-Discrimination bills would be passed; I asked Shiras what power was to do this; he gave me no reply, but I was given to understand that it was the Pennsylvania railroad; I told him I had taken such a stand already against the bill that I could not vote for it, but we would go back, lay the matter before our people, that is our oil country members, and give him a reply; sent word I could not possibly support it.

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY PROPOSED TO DO.

I received a dispatch from Shiras as follows: "Am assured by Mr. Hampton that arrangements can be made with the Pennsylvania Railroad to do what you want."

Q.—What delegations did he refer to you? A.—Warren, Venango, Butler, Mercer, Forest, Clarion, Crawford and Erie. Armstrong men were regarded as an oil delegation before we left home; the men who voted for the Riot bill from the Oil region had originally voted with us in refusing to accept the assurances of Mr. Shiras and Hampton that the legislation would be enacted.

I sent the following dispatch to Mr. Shiras:

"Can't get matters in shape. Cannot possibly help you in any way.

"(Signed) EMERY."

On the Monday following I received the following note.

"I am told Mr. Shiras telegraphed matters concerning your constituents. I would like to see you.

"(Signed) M. S. QUAY."

The same day I was introduced to one, Mr. Purviance of Pittsburgh, who handed me this note:

"Mr. Purviance will see you in regard to overtures made by the Pennsylvania railroad in regard to the anti-Discrimination bill. Mr. Purviance will treat anything you tell him as confidential.

"(Signed) GEO. SHIRAS, JR."

Just as the vote was about to be taken in the postponement of the bill, I received another note from Mr. Quay urging me to vote for a postponement for the present or to go over and see him; I could not go and the vote was taken with the result as you know; that day at dinner I saw Quay at the Lochiel Hotel, and he told me he had been in Philadelphia and seen Cassatt, and he was very anxious to pass the Riot bill; I told him the bill was dead; he said he guessed not; asked me to see Oil country men; I did; they refused to consider any proposition that would revive the Riot bill; that if they had to be punished with an oil tax they would take it squarely and alone; I had made up my mind before I left Mr. Campbell's house how I would act and regret that Mr. Shiras has been brought into this.

By Mr. Wolfe—Was Mr. Shiras attorney for the oil men in their discrimination suits? A.—Yes; he did not enjoin secrecy on us at this meeting.

By Chairman Gatchell—If you would vote for the Riot bill? A.—Yes; here is his dispatch.

"Am assured by Hampton that the Pennsylvania railroad will make satisfactory arrangements if time be given. Answer immediately.

"(Signed) SHIRAS."

This closed the examination until next Tuesday.

A BIG FIGHT.

When Emery left the stand he walked down towards his seat when big Bill Elliott, the Senator from Philadelphia, who was so much excited to-day over the confirmation of the Morganza managers, came towards him. Words passed between them when they speedily came to blows. "Fight" "Fight" resounded through the hall. The timid rushed towards the doors, upsetting desks and chairs. A rough and tumble fight between Emery and Elliott was in progress. They jumped on the reporters' desk and broke it through. They climbed upon the Speaker's stand and smashed his glass globes. They were acting like a lot of crazy men.

Elliott, who, to-day, in the Senate said all Democrats were rioters, and opposed James P. Barr the foreman of the Pittsburgh Grand Jury, for his report on the riots, was now the leader of a riot in the House. The first free fight which ever disgraced the Pennsylvania Legislature was in progress. Cries of "shame," "shame," "who is it?" "Bill Elliott;" "Bill Elliott;" "let them fight," cried some. John O'Neil limped out of the foray. Wolfe ran into Long's room, Elliott was surrounded by a rough gang who circulated round him after they were separated. Wolfe fearing an assault upon himself had gone for protection, but finding out the true situation, went quickly back to the boiling, struggling crowd and talked out to them. They calmed off after a while, with nobody seriously hurt. Knots and groups of members and Senators remained in the hall of the house until nearly midnight discussing the disgraceful row and the somewhat startling evidence. It is more sweeping in its character than was first imagined, and no one can tell where it will now end.

HARRISBURG, May 2.—The Riot Investigating Committee convened at the request of George F. Smith, and he was called and sworn: He testified that he was a member of the House from Philadelphia; he had knowledge of bill 103; he had made it a careful study, and had made a speech embodying his motive for voting for it; he had never received any money, reward or promise, or any other valuable consideration for his influence or action; he had no knowledge of any other member, directly or indirectly; he knew Mr. Knittle but slightly; he scarcely spoke twenty words to him in his life; he never spoke to Mr. Knittle on the subject of this bill in his life, but Mr. Knittle had spoken to him.

He had made application for certain bills to send to his constituents, and on his way to the Sergeant-at-Arms' room for these bills he passed Mr. Knittle's desk; the latter spoke to him, and he passed on, but Knittle followed him out into the hall; asked him his opinion of the Riot bill, which he gave; in reply Knittle stated he had not made up his mind, adding that he had heard there was money in it; thinking that some of the members were playing a joke on the man, he (Smith) inquired who was paying the money; he (Knittle) replied that E. W. Davis had the money; the witness then said: "The best thing you can do is to see Davis and say no more about it."

The witness then went on with a long statement, claiming that he never approached any member, and if there was such a one present he hoped he would stand up; although boarding at the same hotel with Mr. Knittle he scarcely spoke to him twenty words on that subject; he would hardly approach a member on the floor of the House; he couldn't account for the gentleman's testimony of last night or the animus of it except that it could be on bill 177, known as the "Philadelphia Tax Bill," of which Knittle thought he (Smith) was the author of; he said Knittle had confounded him with the Collector Smith of Philadelphia, and although the matter was explained to him he would not be convinced.

A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Wolfe using the usual formula to all of which he answered no.

Col. E. W. Davis then asked permission to ask the witness one question. Leave being granted Mr. Davis asked him, whether he (Smith) was asked or importuned to vote for the bill or knew of any other member who was approached in this way by him (Davis).

The witness answered he had not.

Mr. Knittle now cross-examined the witness, and asked him if he did not come to his desk and talk about the Riot bill and tell him there was $500, $1,000, &c., in it, to all of which the witness answered, emphatically, no.

Colonel Davis then asked to have Mr. Knittle placed on the stand again. Davis proposed the same question to witness. He answered that he had never spoken to Mr. Davis on the subject, and knew of no other member who had.

As the committee was about to adjourn, Mr. Wolfe stated that Mr. Petroff, although subpœnaed did not appear last night, was seen talking to Senator Elliot in the capitol ground. Petroff this morning asked to be furnished a copy of Mr. Watson's testimony, to which Mr. Wolfe objected. The committee sustained the objection, but allowed Mr. Petroff to have access to all the papers in the case.

The committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO EMERY.

Hon. Lewis Emery to-day received the following dispatch:

BRADFORD, PA., May 2.

To L. Emery, Jr.:

The greatest excitement prevails regarding the attack on you last night. Impromptu meetings all over the district will be held to-night and offers of assistance are freely made. Wire particulars to Oil City, Parker and Titusville. Could raise a thousand men at a moment's notice to march on to the Capital.

WEAVER AND TWO HUNDRED OTHERS.

(By Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG, May 2.—At the request of Representative George F. Smith of Philadelphia, a session of the committee investigating the Riot bill was held to-day to hear him in regard to the testimony of Representative Knittle, given yesterday. Smith denied the charge of Knittle of having intimated that there was money in the bill and of having informed him (Knittle) that he could get $1,000 for voting for it. Smith asserted his entire innocence and that on the other hand the subject of bribery was broached to him by Knittle; who told him he had heard that from $500 to $1,000 was being paid for votes.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY

A Strong Ticket Nominated by the State Convention.

An Aggressive Platform Adopted Unanimously Amid Great Enthusiasm.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The Democratic Convention wound up its business to-day. The contest for the Superintendent of Public Instruction was the most interesting feature of the Convention. The battle was a triangular one with H. A. M. Henderson, present incumbent, Col. George Edger and James D. Pickett. Henderson, though he had a larger instructed vote than his competitors, could not overcome the sentiment against him, and Pickett won easily when the other candidates were withdrawn.

For Register of the Land Office, Ralph Sheldon and Captain Tom Marcum were the favorites. The votes of several counties which had instructed for parties other than the two mentioned were turned over to Sheldon, thus winning for him the nomination.

The following platform was adopted unanimously:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Democracy of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, reaffirm their attachment to the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States as the best guarantee for the liberties of the people and their property and happiness. They rejoice in the fact that it is in their power to recognize that all the States are restored to their political autonomy. They hereby record their solemn protest that the popular verdict at the polls has been reversed by the action of an Electoral Commission; and they declare that, while in the interest of peace that result was acquiesced in, yet it shall not be held as a precedent for future violations of right and justice. Though thus deprived of the control of the Executive power in the administration of the Federal Government, they congratulate the people of the country at large that the popular will expressed at the polls has secured the supremacy of a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress. In further expression of our views, we resolve that we have viewed with intense interest the struggle between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unfeigned anxiety and condemnation the unprecedented attitude assumed by the Executive in his message rejecting the supplies tendered by the people for the support of the army, upon the wholesome condition that no military force should be used at their elections.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the position taken by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in coupling with the Appropriation bills now pending a demand for redress of grievances, by the repeal of existing laws which tolerate the presence of soldiers at the polls, the continuance of test oaths as a condition for jury service, and the employment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to control elections.

Resolved, That, in this great issue between the people and a partisan Executive we have implicit confidence in our Senators and Representatives; and, indorsing their action up to the present, hereby assure them of our hearty support in whatever action they may take to maintain the fundamental principle that the military power shall be kept subordinate to the civil, and that elections shall be free from Executive interference.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the General Assembly in submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, and we hereby commend the call to the favorable consideration of the Democratic voters of the State.

Resolved, That we approve the measures heretofore adopted to create a general and efficient system of common school education, and pledge the Democratic party to take such steps as from time to time experience may demonstrate to be wise to so perfect the system as to furnish every child in the State the means of a fair English education.

The convention adjourned about three o'clock, amid considerable enthusiasm.

THE CONKLING WEDDING.

The Lordly Roscoe Sulks Away from the Festivities,

While Mrs. Conkling Gives the Lovely Bride Away, and Remarks that "One Public Man in a Family is Enough."

UTICA, N. Y., May 1.—Utica's social sensation has been the marriage of Miss Bessie Conkling and William Oakman, which took place at six o'clock yesterday evening. The bride is twenty-two years of age, a tall, handsome blonde, and highly educated. The groom is Superintendent of the side branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodrich, rector of Calvary Church.

About a month ago it was rumored that Senator Conkling was opposed to the match. A second rumor was then given currency, to the effect that Roscoe was agreeable to the union, and would give his daughter a residence as a bridal dowry. Yesterday's events show the accuracy of the first report, and make apparent the Senator's real view of the matrimonial choice which his accomplished daughter has made. Conkling has not regarded Miss Bessie's suitor with favor. He opposed the scheme with characteristic determination.

The feeling against the Senator here because of his attitude in this matter is not confined to political circles. It is universal. Miss Bessie is a queenly girl, whose many graces of character have endeared her to all hearts. The man to whom she has given her love is of unimpeachable morals, polished in manner, but not wealthy. He was connected with the Paterson (N. Y.) Locomotive Works, and achieved a reputation as a thorough mechanic of the higher order. He has been drilled in the classics, speaks French and German, and has traveled abroad. His habits are temperate, his head is clear, prospects good, and he is backed by Sam Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and a man of great wealth. He has an income greatly in excess of that enjoyed by Roscoe Conkling when the now lordly Senator was an humble suitor for the hand of his wife, who is Horatio Seymour's sister. To their credit be it said, the members of Horatio Seymour's family have given their hearty approval to Miss Bessie's matrimonial venture. John F. Seymour, the Governor's brother, has been active in arranging details which would naturally have fallen to the father of the bride. Horatio Seymour, Jr., the State Engineer, has also accorded willing co-operation. Only Roscoe Conkling has stood aloof at a time when his sympathies and instincts should have been most warmly felt.

At the wedding this evening were Horatio Seymour and wife and many other prominent persons in politics and society. The bride wore a costume of white (no orange blossoms), ear-rings solitaires, and a large corset bouquet of roses. The groom, led the bride up to the altar, Governor Seymour following, escorting Mrs. Conkling. Mrs. Conkling gave the bride away. At the reception following, no intimation was given that Senator Conkling had in any manner recognized the occasion. Indeed, it is asserted that he has never seen Mr. Oakman. The bridal presents were rich. The leading gifts were from Justice Ward Hunt, Governor Seymour and A. C. Coxe. The reception terminated at half-past eight o'clock. When questioned as to the Senator's opposition to the wedding, Mrs. Conkling is represented to have said, "One public man in a family is enough."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Bad Blood and Petty Wrangling of the Session.

How the Account Current Will be Squared With the People.

Revenue Measures Delayed and a Three Million Deficit Ahead.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, May 3.—Last week the Pennsylvania Legislature was more like the French Assembly, from all accounts, than any other body of men, unless it be a stormy Republican county convention. The French Assembly to a stranger is like a lot of drunken monkeys. They pop up and down, gesticulate wildly and grin and chatter, and mutter and threaten. All these characteristics of an excitable people were gone through with last week by the members.

BAD LEGISLATIVE BLOOD.

Matt Edwards said some time ago that he looked for more bad blood at the winding up of this session than any he had ever attended, and it seems as if it was to be true.

It is not at one another as party men, Democrat against Republican, that the feeling shows itself most of the time, although the Grant resolution on Friday made them side around quickly, but individual interests such as the oil men have, or such as the anti-discrimination men have, make the most bitter divisions. Party feeling, compared with the feeling on these two, is mild. There are a large number of men in the Democratic party who go just which ever way the corporations wish them to. Some of them are bold and outspoken in it; others are as cautious to hide their tracks as the cute lion that swept the path with his tail to efface his foot prints. There are a larger number still in the Republican party who do the bidding of the corporations, and the disputes of this winter's session have been principally between these two elements rather than the party divisions of Democrat and Republican.

There was a time when Wolfe would lead off on a kick against his Republican colleagues, that he was laughed at on the Democratic side for two reasons; first, because they had leaders of their own who stood way ahead of any man on the Republican side in watchfulness of the people's rights, in force and energy in carrying their arguments home to their party friends, and he was laughed at for another reason, that he had so few followers from the ranks of his own party.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

But that is all changed. He meets now with sympathy from the Democrats because many of their leaders have fallen away, and he brings a force of votes from his own party which, and to the Democratic virtue, has, this session, been able to control things. It would seem as if it was a breaking away of the heretofore solid ranks of the Republican party, taking victory with it. They have this winter crossed over several times and voted with the majority of the Democrats, on all the measures, for the great heart of the Democratic party is still sound, the large majority of its representatives voted right on the measures these discontented Republicans complained of. The close of the session will not find the feeling much improved. If a tax goes on oil or on derricks, the Republicans must put it there, and the Republicans from the oil regions can only prevent it by appeals to the Democratic side. They are but a small squad by themselves, and the Republican party don't sympathize with them, because they don't sympathize with the people. The Republican party is the legitimate successor in this feeling of the old Whig party. It was the party of the rich, the party of capital, the party of gain. But it met its fate. It was blown away before the breath of the people, through the Democratic organization, like a dried leaf, and the Republican party will meet the same fate through the very same means. "The oak is in its glory when the pine is in decay."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

These troubles have their natural result. No public measure will be enacted looking towards a liquidation of the over-due appropriations, or a revenue which shall replenish the Treasury. The appropriation bills are large, and a $3,000,000 deficit is the amount to draw on. They feel like the Berks county member, that "they have lots of money and are sued for more."

The Democrats don't seem to care much; it ain't their funeral. The Republicans are responsible for the taxing of oil, or of derricks, or of an empty treasury, and the feeling is to let it swing for awhile. Of course it is inconvenient for them to do without their pay, and they cannot see why they should not have their money over school teachers or superintendents of insane asylums, and this inconvenience may push them into some kind of a revenue bill, but they don't like it. A Democrat don't like any kind of force. The revenue measures should have been presented the first of the session. The time has been allowed to drift on without much notice as to the condition of the treasury, and there seems to be considerable fog as to whether there is such a pressing need for more revenue or not. The bulk oil tax will oppress the entire trade. The rig tax *may* drive development across the line into New York and stimulate it in Ohio, West Virginia and other localities. Two years of a rig tax may change the whole face of things, and Ichabod may be written all over the Pennsylvania oil fields. J. C.

OHIO POLITICS.

A Three Cornered War Between Sherman, Garfield and Thurman.

Prospect of Thurman and Sherman Making the Race for Governor.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—There is no reasonable doubt among Secretary Sherman's closest friends that he will accept the Republican nomination for the Executive office of Ohio, and, moreover, that he is quite anxious to receive it. The time having arrived to begin the Sherman boom, and with Garfield well out of the way by his letter of declination, Sherman will leave no stone unturned to further his own chances. He will be assisted by his powerful friends in New York, who have the money; by the administration, which has the patronage, and the officeholders in the State who have been chosen by Sherman with a view to the contingency which has arisen of his desiring the nomination himself. In making this race Sherman has two enemies whom he wishes to demolish: First, General Garfield, who is in his way if he has to fall back on the Senatorship; and, second, Allen G. Thurman, whose Presidential nomination he desires to head off. If Sherman is nominated for Governor and elected, he thinks he will kill Thurman off as a Presidential nominee, because the Democratic party will then look elsewhere than Ohio for a candidate. Should Sherman fail of the Presidential nomination—which, of course, is his first ambition—he will be in a better position to get the Senatorship, for he will arrogate to himself the credit of having saved the State, and that moreover he made a canvass which both Thurman and Garfield were afraid to enter upon, both having had the chance and thrown it away.

Again, Sherman's friends say that if he is elected he will compel the Republicans, in choosing a candidate for the Presidency, to see to it that Ohio is not put in possible danger; and it will be urged that, if Sherman is not taken up by the Republicans, Thurman may be by the Democrats, and that to go outside of Ohio for the nominee may constrain the Democrats to go into it for their candidate. The fact that Sherman is believed to be manipulating the wires for the Gubernatorial nomination makes the Ohio situation the more interesting and perplexing. It suggests the reflection whether, after all, Senator Thurman will not have to throw himself into the breach, and meet him as the rival candidate.

Senator Thurman has said emphatically that no contingency could arise which could induce him to be the Democratic candidate. The Sherman plan, however, is a contingency forced upon him, which, when he made this announcement, was conceived by Thurman's friends in the State could be forced upon Sherman—that is, by Thurman's nomination, compel Sherman to run. The boot is now on the other leg, Sherman throws down the gage of battle to Thurman, and, by allowing his friends to use his name as a candidate, forces Thurman again to prominence as the Democratic candidate. It is believed here that if Sherman is nominated Thurman, although in poor health, will have to make the race against him, else jeopardize not only his Presidential aspirations, but worse than that, his seat in the Senate. Both men have everything to win or lose in the contest, for the defeated one would go to the wall and be snuffed out of public life.

John G. Thempson left here hastily for Columbus last night, and it is believed he is in Ohio to carefully take notes and report to Thurman how the land lays. Sherman is expected to leave New York for Ohio on Sunday night, and will be in the State on Monday or Tuesday next.

GRANT BUMMERS.

The Scene in the Legislature on Welcoming the Gifted Ulyses.

The Great Ringster, 'Lish Davis, the Grant Leader.

(Legislative Report in Philadelphia Papers.)

Mr. Souder of Philadelphia, called up his joint resolution in reference to Gen. Grant as follows:

WHEREAS, Our distinguished fellow citizen, U. S. Grant, is about returning home from a protracted journey around the world; and, whereas, It is proper that he should be received at the port of San Francisco in a fitting manner;

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That a committee of ten Senators and fifteen members of the House, to include the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, be appointed to act in conjunction with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the purpose of receiving, in the name of the State of Pennsylvania, General Grant upon his arrival at San Francisco, provided that there shall be no expense to the State caused by said committee.

Mr. Sherwood of Northumberland, objected to welcoming "in the name of the State," and moved to strike out those words. He had no objection to the committee going in an unofficial capacity.

Mr. Davis of Philadelphia, commenced, with great deliberation, to make a speech. He had got as far as "General Grant has been, and will be, if he likes, the President of the United States," when a storm of applause broke out on the Republican side of the House, which was met with a succession of groans and sarcasms from the Democratic side. As he progressed he warmed up with his subject, and although the noise prevented any single word being distinguished, except that of "welcome," he gesticulated violently, and continued to talk against the torrent of noise. Each fresh demonstration of excitement on his part was met by a greater volume of sarcastic applause from the Democrats.

Mr. Fenlon attempted to obtain order, and Speaker Long hammered his desk with strength and perseverance, and finally succeeded in obtaining a reasonable degree of quietness. He then announced that he would not tolerate such "disgraceful proceedings," that it was disgraceful to hound down a member who was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Crawford inquired whether it would be safe to bring Gen. Grant into the State if the Governor should sign the "Tramp Act." [Laughter from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Davis replied that the General would settle all tramps. He then proceeded to speak in praise of the military and civil acts of General Grant.

Mr. Faunce suggested that it might be dangerous for the visitor to come by way of New York, as he saw that a great tiger had escaped from a circus company and was now in the woods. [Laughter by the Democrats.]

Mr. Davis replied that Grant had been engaged in the business of annihilating "Louisiana Tigers."

After further controversy of no particular importance, Mr. O'Neill moved to amend the resolution by requiring the Committee to meet General Grant at the State line of Pennsylvania. This was not agreed to. The vote being then taken on Mr. Sherwood's amendment to strike out "in the name of the State" of Pennsylvania, the vote appeared to be about equally divided. Some of the Democrats insisted upon calling the yeas and nays.

The uncertain opposition provoked the ire of the Republicans, who demanded the previous question, cutting off all further debate and all other motions. It was seconded, and after about an hour had been consumed in calling the ayes and noes upon various parliamentary motions, the amendment of Mr. Sherwood was lost by 73 ayes to 74 noes, and the resolution as above printed passed finally by 79 ayes to 73 noes.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

He Formally Declines to Re-enter Politics.

ALBANY, May 1.—Governor Seymour has written a long and elaborately prepared reply to the letter of the Committee of the Belmont Conference, asking him to accept the nomination for Governor next fall. He refuses to accept the nomination, and in the most positive terms asserts that he has permanently retired from politics. He discourses upon the present condition of the Democratic party of the State, pointing out the danger it is in, and most earnestly and eloquently urges peace, harmony and unity.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

Nominations for State Officers—No Platform yet Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—3 A. M.—The Democratic State Convention nominated for Governor, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn; for Lieutenant Governor, James G. Cantrell; for Attorney General, P. W. Hasting; for Auditor, Fayette Hewitt. No other nominations have been made, and no platform has been adopted. The Convention is still in session at a late hour.

FORGING APPLICATIONS

Several Arrests Made—The Government Defrauded of $160,000.

NEW YORK, May 3.—James A. Harriott, John C. Maxwell, *alias* Wm. Maxwell and John M. Daily, have been arrested on a charge of forging applications of discharged soldiers for additional bounty and with collecting amounts. It is said the ring of which the men arrested are said to be members, has defrauded the Government of over $100,000.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

A Second Adventist Slays his Five-Year Old Daughter.

He Says God Ordered Him to Offer the Child in Sacrifice, and That She Will Rise Again in Three Days.

BOSTON, May 2.—Charles F. Freeman of Pocasset, Mass., yesterday killed his five-year old daughter. The man is a Second Adventist and has been attending revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation" and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares she will rise again in three days. Yesterday morning he sent word to the neighbors he would make the revelation known and offer orthodox sacrifice.

In the afternoon a number of Second Adventists assembled at his house but the child had then been killed. The little one was transfixed with a knife and her blood poured out upon a table improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from the house and locked and barred the doors and windows, and having fire arms threatens death to any one who interferes. Alone with the dead child he goes through horrible incantations which he says in three days will result in the resurrection of my beloved child.

Further particulars of the Pocasset, Mass., tragedy state that Freeman is a mail carrier at Pocasset between the railroad station and post-office; that he woke his wife at 3:30 Thursday morning and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up and took the child from her bed and stabbed her in the side with a butcher knife. His wife said it was all right and that Abraham would raise her next Sunday. Freeman says the child gave one scream and died in a minute. It is stated Second Adventists held a meeting at his house the same afternoon, and appeared to wish the affair kept quiet. Freeman carried the mail as usual and showed no signs of insanity. The cause appeared to be religious excitement alone. He is now at his residence in charge of Officer Redding and Dr. Wood of Pocasset. Freeman informed a reporter to-day he was told by God to offer Edith, his young and beautiful daughter, as a sacrifice to God, and he did so. As God would not stay his hand, he had to do His command. He said God would justify him in the act.

POCASSET, MASS., May 3.—Freeman who made a sacrifice of his child in obedience to a "revelation," has been arrested with his wife. On their way to prison, both loudly proclaimed that the death of the child was in obedience to a Divine mandate. They were arraigned at Barnstable to-day. Both insist God will fully justify their action and relieve them from all human penalties. A number of Adventist neighbors sustain Freeman in his course. Many of them are well to do farmers. Some of those present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the day of the murder will be arrested on a charge of being accessory to the deed.

THE MURDERER'S NARRATIVE OF "THE SACRIFICE."

On his way to jail he told the story of the tragedy with a calmness and trust in his final justification that simply startled the bystanders. "You know," he said, "that I had a revelation about a week ago in which the Lord appeared to me and told me to kill one of my family and offer it as a sacrifice. Well, He did not say what one, but on Thursday morning, on awaking from a sound sleep, some time about two o'clock, the Lord appeared to me and informed me that the victim of the sacrifice was my pet, my idol, my baby Edith. I awoke my wife and we talked the matter over and prayed to the Lord for guidance and direction, that if it was God's will that the cup might pass from me, and ended by saying, God's will be done.

The Lord said that it was necessary, and so I arose, went out of doors to my shop and got a sheath knife. I then came in, and placing the lamp on the chair near the bed, I drew back the clothes, raised my hand to strike the fatal blow, fully convinced that the Lord would stay my hand as He did with Abraham, when about to offer up his son Isaac; but he did not, and the knife descended. My darling turned as the knife struck her, and, lifting her hands and opening her eyes, said, 'Oh, papa!' My oldest child awoke just as her little sister was about to be slain, and I sent her to her mother's room. I struck the deadly blow as tenderly as I could, and the little one died with the light of heaven on her face. I then took the bleeding child in my arms and wept bitterly. I lay down with it in bed. It seemed as if God had forsaken me as he did Jesus on the cross. I prayed and wept bitterly, and in the morning felt gloriously. God rewarded my soul with light, and I went to the depot at peace with God and all the world. I notified the selectmen and constables to be present at the meeting in the afternoon but none came."

"Do you expect to hang for it?" asked the correspondent.

"No," answered Freeman, "God has commanded me to thus rudely awaken the world from its present condition, and God will justify his servant. If it had been my wife or the other child I should have done the same. I begged God to take my life; but that was not to be. I loved the child better than myself."

"You don't feel uneasy at going to jail?"

"No, not at all, why should I?"

He said further that he was a second Abraham, and the feeling gave him great delight. He loved his child better than himself, and expected the heavens to fall rather than that he would be permitted to kill his dear one. He related the circumstance of the horrible deed, substantially stated above, and Mrs. Freeman gazed rapturously on her husband as he recited the terrible tale and corroborated his statement regarding her belief in his gospel. As he expounded his views to the reporter he became very enthusiastic, finally getting on his knees on the seat and facing the back of the car before many knew who he was, and was soon addressing the half hundred passengers in the car. He said in the course of his remarks, "Either the child will be raised from the dead in three days or she will be translated bodily to heaven." In his talk he exhibited great familiarity with both the Old and the New Testament.

One of the strangest features of the terrible tragedy is the fact that the members of the sect to which Freeman belongs, the Second Adventists, who were present at the house by his invitation, approve his act, regarding it as the result of a direct revelation.

THE FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

BOSTON, May 4.—The funeral of Edith Freeman, victim of her father's fanaticism, took place in the Methodist church at Pocasset this afternoon. The body was brought to the church in a small casket by Alden P. Davis, a sympathizer in his deed and the latter's chief abettors, who, after depositing the casket and contents near the altar, announced his intention of addressing the audience, but this he was prevented from doing by threats of arrest. Adventists, who in their blind superstition fully believed that the dead child would be resurrected or else bodily translated to heaven are deeply mortified that their prophesies should result in so apparent a non-fulfillment.

After the funeral service in the church, the body was removed to the village cemetery hard by and deposited in a grave. Davis, an Adventist fanatic, mounted a tombstone and began an address to the crowd assembled, attempting to prove that Freeman was justified by God in killing the child, but was prevented by the crowd, who compelled him to desist. The casket was then covered with earth, the Adventists having threatened to remove the body and throw it into the waters near by. That the climax to the sacrifice may not be interfered with, the Sheriff's officers have guarded the grave and will remain on watch until morning.

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MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

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SORE THROAT,
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RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
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For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

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From One to Twenty Minutes.

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IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

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Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.

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TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

Another Warm Fight in Prospect for Free Elections.

Republicans in Caucus Decide to Oppose the New Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A joint conference of Republicans of both Houses of Congress was held to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. Senator Allison occupied the chair and Representative McCook acted as Secretary. The meeting was called to consider what action should be taken by Republicans on the bill introduced in both Houses to-day "to prohibit military interference at elections."

There was general expression of views by Senators Conkling and Edmunds, Representatives Robeson, Hawley and others. Distrust was expressed by them as to the sincerity of Democrats as it was not known by what other measure this bill was to be succeeded, and hence they were suspicious as well as their future movements. It was contended that it would, if passed, take away from the President the authority to use military for any other purposes than to repel armed enemies of the United States and to suppress domestic violence when called on by the Legislature or the Executive of a State. It would utterly disable him from using troops to enforce the laws of the United States.

Senator Conkling held, and he was supported by many others, that the presentment of this measure in advance of the Army Appropriation bill was a contrivance to coerce the President, and only differed in form from attaching it as a "rider" in effect, and right or wrong, the measure should be resisted on that ground.

The effect that the Democratic caucus bill would have upon existing laws was also considered at length. The general scope of the conference showed that Republicans will act with caution during the consideration of the bill in the House.

Finally, it was unanimously resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that the proposed bill should be defeated and Messrs. Edmunds, Frye and Robeson were appointed a committee to propose a substitute to be offered which will give to every person an opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage without any molestation or interference whatever, but at the same time securing peace at the polls. The members present, while opposing altogether the Democratic caucus bill, will endeavor to obtain a reasonable time for debate upon it, and will also ask that an opportunity be given for offering amendments. The conference was of about three hours' duration.

In addition to the gentlemen named above as participating in the discussion, were Senator Logan and Representatives Belford, Calkins, Robinson, Bayne, Keifer, Hazelton, Joyce, Frye and Conger.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Several Buildings Leveled to the Ground—Freight Cars Destroyed.

STRATFORD, ONT., May 5.—A few minutes before ten o'clock to-day the whole town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The cause was a car laden with dynamite, which exploded at the Grand Trunk freight yard. The wreck beggars description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole several feet was scooped out. Several frame buildings were leveled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars in the yard were utterly destroyed. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were broken. Two railway employes, Frank Le Maine of Montreal, and Thomas Dolan of Stratford, were blown into fragments.

The car upon which the explosion occurred was freighted at Montreal for Amherstburg and contained thirty packages shipped as blasting powder. They were shipped on account of Vanderbilt to be used in blasting at the Detroit tunnel. When the explosion happened the cars were being shifted in the yard. The damage will exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. George Hawkins, car dealer, had both eyes put out by a splinter and is not expected to live. Joseph Humphrey is badly cut about his head and face but may recover. Alfred Lamb and Mr. Flynn were badly injured.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Reorganization of the Pittsburgh Southern—The Indorsers.

The subscribing creditors of the Pittsburgh Southern railroad held a meeting Tuesday afternoon, when the following officers were elected: James H. Hopkins, President. Directors—Messrs. Samuel George, Jr., Robert Arthurs and J. P. Beal of Pittsburgh; J. W. Rowland, representing the Emlenton & Shippensville railroad, and J. W. Kuntz and Joshua Wright of Washington. Mr. George represents the Farmers Deposit National Bank and the Economites Society; Robert Arthurs represents the Fifth National Bank, and Mr. Kuntz the Washington Savings Bank. The subscribing creditors represent about $155,000, out of a possible indebtedness of $200,000. The new company managing this road will have a capital of about $300,000. No changes in the running force of the road were made yesterday. A force of laborers is already engaged at repairs to the line. Some changes in the management may be made hereafter.

The indorses of the old company which operated this road also held a meeting yesterday, but no definite action was taken. The indorsers—there are sixteen in all most of them Pittsburghers—were liable for $170,000. Mr. Hopkins and the other creditors into whose hands the road has fallen have agreed to release them on the payment of $55,000. The gentlemen have held numerous meetings to arrange some plan for raising the money, and have several times had their plans just about completed when some unforseen circumstance occurred to prevent the culmination of the arrangements. The last trouble was found in Col. Espey making an assignment, which action made certain additional legal steps necessary to a final completion of the arrangements. Several of the indorsers agreed to pay their shares of the $55,000 provided they were wholly released from all liabilities, but the other indorsers would not agree to this, so that this arrangement also fell through. The creditors announce that their patience is well nigh exhausted by the indorsers.

W. P. & B. R. R. OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad Company, held in Washington, Pa., yesterday (May 5th), the following officers and directors were re-elected, viz: President—J. B. Washington. Directors—Messrs. W. S. Bissell, W. W. Smith, S. B. Hayes, Wm. Workman, Wm. Keyser and A. Madison. Messrs. W. W. Smith and W. H. Ijams were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Ninth Drawing Commonwealth Distribution Co. at Louisville, Ky., May 31st.

One merit of these Drawings is their regularity Every sixty days WITHOUT FAIL. All prizes for the Eighth Drawing were duly paid. Outside of the capital and larger prizes already published we have obtained the consent to publish the name and addresses of the following parties who with hosts of others have drawn smaller prizes, viz: Carl Valeriens, 434 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. G. Meninger, Manor Hill, Pa.; Wm. J. Daviess, 341 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; James Chrisbi, care Burnham & Co., Deadwood, D. T.; Wm. Kalle, Staunton, Clay county, Ind.; H. Mayer, Vicksburg, Miss.; G. H Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Jas. H. Kinsey, Troy, New York.

Next Drawing, May 31st. Tickets only $2.

Address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y,
Courier-Journal Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
11d&W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales*
Penn. R. R.	37¼	37⅜	6,368
Reading	16⅞	17	188
P. T. & B.	5½	5¾	2,575
Lehigh Valley	37⅝	37¾	312
U. Co's N. J.	142	142½	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	43⅛	44	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	114	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	106	107	......
Northern Pacific	14½	14¾	1,650
Do preferred	43¼	44	3,026

(By Associated Press)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds active and strong with the chief advance in Chesapeake & Ohio issues, and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg. State securities dull.

The stock market was active and during a greater portion of the day was strong. At the opening a firm tone prevailed and prices advanced ¼ to 6¼ per cent., the latter in Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, which sold up to 42¼, against 26 yesterday. The improvement was well maintained until late in the afternoon when the selling movement was developed in Western Union, which broke from 105½ to 103½, and this caused an almost general falling off in prices. The decline ranged from ¾ to 2 per cent., the latter on Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. Towards the close, however a steadier feeling was manifested, with a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent. Iron Mountain closed at 26¾. Erie earnings increased about $300,000 for April.

Transactions aggregated 284,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Erie common, 2,300 preferred, 47,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Wabash, 15,000 Northwest common, 17,000 preferred, 21,000 St. Paul common, 15,000 preferred, 20,000 Lackawanna, 6,400 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 15,000 St. Joes, 5,000 Ohios, 18,000 Western Union, 16,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 2,300 Louisville & Nashville, 12,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 Union Pacific and 2,400 Chicago & Alton.

Close—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills strong at 487. Sight exchange on New York 488½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	106⅝	New 4 per cts.	102
New 5s	103½	Currency 6s	124
New 4½s	106⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	34	Virginia new	33½
Tennessee new	30½	Virginia old	34
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	103¾	C. C. C. & I.	45¼
Quicksilver	15½	N. J. Central	44⅞
Do. pref.	38⅜	Rock Island	132⅞
Pacific Mail	14⅝	St. Paul	44⅛
Mariposa	6¼	Do. pref.	85¼
Do. pref.	8	Wabash	36⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅞	Ft. Wayne	108¼
Adams Ex.	108½	Terra Haute	10¼
Fargo Ex.	99½	Do. pref.	19
American Ex.	47¼	C. & A.	82¼
U. S. Express	46⅝	Do. pref.	108
Erie	28⅝	O. & M.	14¾
Do. pref.	52	Del. & Lack.	54⅛
Harlem	160	A. & P. Tel.	33½
Michigan C'tl	81⅞	B. & Q.	114⅜
Panama	140	H. & St. Joe.	19¾
Union Pacific	74	Do. pref.	42⅝
Lake Shore	74⅛	Canada South'n	61
Illinois Central	86¾	Cent. Pacific	111¼
P. & C.	97¾	Union	111⅛
N. W. C.	61⅜	Land Grants	112⅞
Do. pref.	93	Sinking Fund	114½
Kansas Pacific	53⅛	Louisvi'e & N.	63
Kansas Texas	15¼	St. L. & San F.	9⅜
St. L., K.C. & N	15⅜	Do. pref.	11
Do. pref.	41¼	Do. pref. 1st.	22¾

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 7.—Consols for money, 98 11-16; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central, 39¼; Reading, 17; Erie, 29; preferred, 53. United States bonds—new 5's, 105⅜; 4½s 109⅝; 4s 104½.

Refined petroleum, 7⅞@8⅛s

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes, 113f 82½c.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Refined petroleum 21⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton—advancing tendency; held at 6 15-16d@7d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales.

Fine American cheese, 42s. Bacon—long clear, 25s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The wheat plant has been improved. The prevailing depression caused farmers to draw largely on their reserves of wheat, and the supplies at provincial markets were much more liberal than they would have been had necessity to realize been less pressing. The average price of wheat declined 3d. per quarter. In country trade business is still. Last week's arrivals of foreign wheat into London up to Friday was 32,000 quarters, and as the visible supply in America has decreased a million bushels, trade has been firm but mainly confined to supplying the wants of country millers, and the demand was met at previous currencies. Maize has been offered in vain at 20 shillings and sixpence, the cost of freight and insurance, for new mixed American, but there has not been any quotable change in the value of old corn, export store, which sold, retail, at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. The demand, however, was very small, as distillers are all well stocked. The sales of English wheat last week were 57,934 quarters, at 40s. 9d., against 42,040, at 52s. 1d. for the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 26, were 1,212,545 cwt. wheat and 287,378 cwt. flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
May 7, 1879.

The markets moved steadily, prices being in the main unchanged. Prospects are good for an increase of the volume of transactions the remainder of the week. The weather is fine, and country roads in good condition, which will have a tendency to bring in many country buyers.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are coming in more liberally, that is for the lower grades, while the supplies of choice qualities are hardly up to the demand. Eggs are weak owing to large receipts. Butter remains unsatisfactory. There are liberal supplies of potatoes, and prices are tending downward.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—⅌ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 45@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@17c; medium, 10@12c; common, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio and western factory, 8¼@8½c, jobbing; 7¾@8c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY LARD—⅌ ℔., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9½@10c ⅌ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ⅌ bbl, $3 00 ⅌ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@16c; Strained, 6c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 75@80c; in kegs, 70@75c.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 80@90c; peachblows, $1 05@1 10; early rose, from store, 95c@$1 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ⅌ ℔, 13@14c; ducks 11@12c; turkeys 15@16c; geese 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 35.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market, wheat remains steady, not having been influenced materially by fluctuations elsewhere. Corn continues firm under light receipts. Oats are coming in tolerably freely, with a fair demand. Flour is active with receipts liberal and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 05@1 08; medium, $1 03@1 05.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@41c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 32@33c; mixed, 29@30c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@58c ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ⅌ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ⅌ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ⅌ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $10 00@13 00 ⅌ ton; prime timothy baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ⅌ ton, $13 00@14 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ⅌ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery dealers report trade fairly active in nearly all lines. Sugars are firmer and there is a tendency to advance. Coffees remain dull, Provisions unchanged, with no immediate prospects of an improvement.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 15@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11@16c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7½c; extra white C, 7⅜c; refined yellows, 6½@7c; molasses do. 5⅝@6½c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9½c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 8⅜c; granulated, 8½c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 40@42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7½c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; cc a starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 ℔s and upwards, 7¾c; do 14 to 18 ℔s, 8½c; do 14 ℔s and under, 8½c; do extra. s c. shoulders, 5¼c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11½c; do. do. knuckles and round 13½c; do., do., all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do. short rib sides, 5⅜c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 7½c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 6¾c; do. do. in half bbls., 7¼c; do. do. in buckets, 7⅜c; do. refined in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7½c; do. do. in 20-℔ pails 8c; do. in 3-℔ pails, 8⅜c; do. in 5-℔ pails, 8¼c; do. in 6-℔ pails, 8¼c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—⅌ ℔, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4½c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ⅌ box, 90c@$1 25; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ⅌ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00; half do, $3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@5c; peeled, do, 9@10c; choice sliced apples, 4@5c; do quarters, 2½@3c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 8@9c; unpitted cherries, 6@8c; pitted cherries, 16@18c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ⅌ ℔ 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium 11c $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ⅌ ℔, sod No. 1 herring ⅌ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ⅌ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ⅌ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ⅌ ℔. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5⅜c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ⅌ case, $8 50@9 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ⅌ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ⅌ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 48@50c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 55@60c; natural leaf, 50@60c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
May 7, 1879.

The crude market is quiet and steady, with fluctuations light.

CRUDE.

United, 75⅝c; shipment, 95⅝c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8c; New York, 8¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8⅜c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 90@93c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—Market opened easy at 75⅝c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, May 7.—Market quiet at 75⅝c bid strictly.

PARKERS, May 7.—Market closed steady and firm at 76¼c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—MAY 7.—Cotton easy at 12½@12⅝c; futures steady. Flour more active; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 30@3 80; common to good $3 60@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 70@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@7 65. Wheat firmer; receipts, 66,000 bushels; rejected spring 80c; No. 3 spring 92@94½c; No. 2 spring $1 02@1 04½; do ungraded 91c@$1 00; ungraded winter red $1 06; amber ungraded $1 10@1 14; No. 2 winter red $1 16@1 16½; No. 1 do $1 16@1 16¾; No. 2 white $1 12¼@1 12½; No. 1 do sales 52,000 bushels at $1 14@1 15; extra do sales at $1 15@1 16½. Rye firmer; No. 2 western 57½c store; 58@58½c afloat. Barley heavy; No. 4 rowed State 65@70c. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Supply light; receipts, 82,000 bushels; ungraded 43½@45c; No. 3 44½@44¾c; steamer 44¾@45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; round yellow 48c; low mixed 46c; yellow western 45½c. Oats quiet; receipts 4,400 bushels; No. 3 white 34c; No. 2 34¼@34½c; No. 2 34½@34½c; No. 2 white 35½@35⅞c; western mixed, 34@34½c; white western, 37@38c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 40@45c. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 10½@14c; job lots 10½@15½c. Sugar firm; refining fair to good 6 3 16@6 7-16. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in good demand. Petroleum dull; United 75@75⅝c; crude 7¼@7⅜c; refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 6 7-16c. Rosin firm at $1 32½@1 37½. Turpentine firm at 30c. Eggs steady; western 11½c. Pork quiet; old mess $9 00@9 12½; new $10 00@10 12½. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats firm; long clear $4 90; short clear $5 12½. Lard strong; prime steam $6 27½@6 30. Butter and cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1 05 bid; $1 06 asked.

Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool nominally unchanged; domestic fleece 26@38c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@24c. Manufactured copper—Moderate inquiry; new sheating $22 00; Ingot Lake $16 00. Pig iron quiet and firm; Scotch $19 00@22 50; American $16 50@19 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $2 75@4 50.

New Orleans—MAY 7.—Flour demand fair and market firm; superfine $3 00; double $3 75@4 00; treble $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 25@6 00. Corn scarce and firm at 47½@54c. Oats steady at 35@36c. Cornmeal—demand fair and prices higher at $2 30. Hay firm; prime $16 00; choice $18 00. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; old $9 37½; new $10 50@10 75. Lard steady; tierce $6 75@7 00; keg $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $3 75; packed $3 87½. Bacon steady for jobbing; shoulders $4 25; clear rib $5 50; clear $5 75. Sugar cured hams dull; canvassed $7 00@9 25 as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet for jobbing; ordinary to prime, 11½@16c. Sugar dull and nominal; inferior to good common 5@5½c, common to good 5½@5¾c; yellow clarified 6½@7¼c. Molasses in fair demand; fermenting 23@30c; common 25c; fair 28c. Rice—demand fair and prices higher; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½@7c. Bran firm at 75c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium; Sterling 487½.

Chicago—MAY 7.—Flour — Demand fair and market firm. Wheat very irregular and very unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring 95c cash and May; 95⅝@95½c June; 93⅝c July; sales at 95⅝@96c June. 93½@95c July; No. 3 do 79@79½c; rejected 68c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 34c cash; May 35½c; June 36⅝c. Oats active, firm and higher; 25½@25⅝c cash; 26¼c June; 26⅝c July. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 68c. Flaxseed dull and nominal at $1 00@1 30. Pork active, firm and higher; $9 50 cash; $9 52½@9 55 June; $9 62½@9 65 July. Lard strong and higher $6 05 cash; $6 07½@6 10 June; $6 12½@6 15 July. Bulk meats stronger and higher; $3 50, $4 60@4 85. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Freights—Corn to Buffalo nominally 4c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 214,000 bushels; oats, 37,000 bushels; rye, 3,200 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 124,000 bushels; corn, 54,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull, weak and lower and irregular; 94⅝c asked; May 95⅛c; 95½c June; 93⅝c July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats in good demand at full prices. Pork unsettled and lower at $9 50 bid June; $9 60 July. Lard active but weak and lower.

Philadelphia—May 7.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra family $4 50; do good $4 62½; choice to fancy $4 75; Ohio do good to choice $5 25@5 50. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, No. 2 winter red $1 13½. Rye—Western 57c. Corn quiet; rejected 40c; do steamer 40@41c. Oats—western mixed 32@33c; white western 33@34c. Provisions dull. Beef—Mess $12 00; mess pork $10 37½@10 62½; prime mess extra $8 00@8 25; smoked hams $8 00@9 00; pickled $6 75@7 75. Lard—western $6 25@6 50. Butter dull; creamery extras 16@18c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras 15@16c; Western Reserve extra 12@14c; do good to choice 9@11c. Eggs firm; western 11c. Cheese steady; western creamery 6½@7c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 8⅝c; crude, 7⅜c. Whisky firm; western $1 05½. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 barrels; wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 84,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye 500 bushels. Shipmens—Corn 48,000 bushels.

St. Louis—MAY 7.—Flour stronger and in better demand; XX fall $4 45@4 55; XXX do $4 60@4 75; family $4 90@5 15; choice $5 15@5 30. Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall $1 05½ cash and May; $1 05⅜@1 05½ June; 98⅛@98½c July; No. 3 do $1 02¼. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 33⅜c cash and May; 33⅝@33¾c June; 34½ July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 27 cash; 26⅜@26½c May. Rye quiet and unchanged at 48c. Barley steady and unchanged; no sales. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Pork higher; jobbing at $9 80. Lard nominally higher at $6 00. Bulkmeats nominally higher; cribs $4 50; clear $4 65. Bacon quiet; cribs $5 05@5 10 cash; $5 25-July; clear $5 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 198,000 bushels; oats, 25,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Milwaukee—MAY 7.—Flour held firmly. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ⅜c and closed unsettled and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 02; No. 1 Milwaukee 98c; No 2 do. 93¼c; May 93⅞c; June 94⅝c; July 94⅞c; No. 3 do 79½c; No. 4 72½c; rejected 66c. Corn firmer; No. 2 33⅞c. Oats firm and higher at 25⅞c. Rye nominal; No. 1. 46⅞@47c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 59½c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9 45. Lard—prime steam $6 05. Hogs steady with a fair demand at $3 30@3 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — MAY 7. — Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour steady; family $4 55@5 50. Wheat steady with a fair demand; red and white $1 00@1 06. Corn quiet at 37@38c. Oats quiet at 28½@31½c. Rye steady with a fair demand at 56c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall 95c. Pork heavy at $9 75@10 00. Lard higher; current make $5 95 bid; $6 00 asked. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders held at $3 50; short rib $4 40 bid; $4 45 asked cash; sales at $4 60 buyer June; short clear $4 60@4 65. Bacon scarce and firm at $4 00, $4 12½, $5 00, $5 12½, $5 25@5 37½. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 01. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet but steady at 62c.

Louisville, MAY 7.—Cotton strong and higher at 12¼c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 03. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; white 39c; mixed 37½c. Oats quiet but steady; white 29c; mixed 28½c. Rye quiet at 53c. Hay firm at $9 00@11 00. Pork firm at $10 05. Lard easier; choice leaf tierce $7 37½; do kegs $8 25. Bulkmeats steady at $3 50, $3 62½, $4 70@5 05 for loose. Bacon firm at $4 00, $5 12½@5 37½. Sugar cured hams 8¾@9½c. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 01.

Toledo—MAY 7.—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan $1 06; extra white Michigan $1 07½; amber Michigan spot $1 07¾; May $1 08; June $1 08⅝; July $1 03¼; No. 2 do. $1 05½; No. 2 red winter spot $1 07¾; May $1 07⅝; June $1 08; July $1 03; No. 3 western amber $1 12½. Corn strong; No. 2 spot or May 37¼c; June 37½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Business continues moderate in all departments. Cotton goods very firm, and leading makes fine brown fine sheetings were again advanced. Prints quiet, but lawns in good demand. Woolen goods more active. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The large woolen goods commission house of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. has suspended payment."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1879.

CATTLE.

The daily receipts of cattle for the past six days have been light and the market only moderately active. There were few eastern dealers in attendance and most of the sales effected were with retailers and country dealers. Following are the ruling prices: Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s., $5 12½@5 30; good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s., $5 00@5 20; good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, $4 75@5 00; common, 900 to 1,000 ℔s., $4 50@4 75.

SHEEP.

The supply has been in excess of the demand, and in consequence prices have declined. Clipped sold more readily than wooled. Clipped sheep ranged from $3 25@4 35; wool sheep, $4 50@5 25.

HOGS.

Yorkers were in better demand than last week, and sold during the past few days at an advance of 10c per cwt. Philadelphias, however, were no better than last week. Philadelphias may be quoted at $3 70@3 85; Yorkers at $3 50@3 65.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, May, 5, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was a good supply of cattle on sale. The average quality of the offerings was better than last Monday. Of the 510 head on sale, 405 were from Chicago. The market opened up draggy; butchers were disposed to hold off in hopes of forcing lower prices, but finding it was no use, that drovers were determined to have full last Monday's rates, after looking around awhile, they commenced to buy, and at the close there were but few remaining unsold. Sales were made at 5½@6c for good to prime butchering cattle, and 4½@5c for common to medium. Bulls may be quoted all the way from 2½c to 4½c, and fat cows at 3@4c. Veals continue dull; selling at 3@4c. Fresh cows, $25 to $40 ⅌ head, and the offerings have not been so large for some weeks past.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were 301 head of sheep on sale, being more than 200 less than offered last week. The market however was slow and prices were no better than last Monday. Wooled sheep may be quoted at $4 50@5 50, and clipped at $3 00@4 50. Lambs were sold at $2 00 to $3 00 per head and 6¼ to 8c per pound.

HOGS.

The market was moderately active, with sales in a retail way at $3 50 to $3 90 gross, according to quality.

Chicago—MAY 7.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; market a shade higher; mixed packing $3 25@3 50; light $3 50@3 60; choice heavy $3 50@3 60; closed firm.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market stronger; shipping $4 20@5 20; feeders and stockers $3 20@4 20; butchers' $2 00@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 800 head; market slow at $3 40@5 40.

St. Louis—MAY 7.—Cattle active and higher; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4 75@5 15; do light, $4 55@4 75; native butcher steers, $3 25@4 60; cows and heifers, $3 00@4 40; cornfed Texans, $3 25@4 55; feeding steers, $3 75@4 40; Colorados, $3 75@5 00, receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 400 head.

Hogs—demand active; rough and mixed packing $3 00@3 30; Yorkers to Baltimores $3 25@3 40; smooth heavy $3 30@3 55; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

Sheep weak; common to fair, $3 00@3 60; good to choice, $4 25@4 60; fancy, $4 75@5 00.

New York, MAY 7.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 2,700 head. Demand good; trade brisk. Prices $1 00 per head higher on medium to fair grades; poor to strictly prime $8 25@10 25; fat steers, corn fed and distillery fed, 1,250 to 1,300 ℔s, $9 75. Exporters took 150 good steers. Shipments 160 quarters of beef to France.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 6,600 head. Market steady and firm and sustained prices with a large business; $4 25@5 50 for clipped sheep, and $5 00@6 25 for unshorn spring lambs; $8 00@10 00 for all fair to good. Shipments, 400 head alive.

Swine—Receipts, 15,500 head for two days. No sales of live for several days. Nominal quotations $3 50@3 80 per 100 ℔s.

Cincinnati — MAY 7.—Hogs steady but firm; common $2 50@3 20; light $3 25@3 50; packing $3 30@3 55; butchers' $3 55@3 65. Receipts, 1,283 head; shipments, 420 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—MAY 7.—Wool in fair demand for domestic. Old stocks are fast disappearing with a comparatively small stock of fine fleeces left, and the supply of No 1 and medium fleeces, also of combing and delaine fleeces is very much reduced. Ohio and Pennsylvania 32@36c; Michigan and New York 28@30c.

THE REVEREND FATHER MOONEY, of St. Bridget's Church, in New York, late Chaplain of the 69th Regiment, N. Y., knows Dr. Giles intimately, he having served with him during the war and he advises all the afflicted to use Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

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39 FIFTH AVENUE,

Half way between Market and Wood Streets.
Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 9 P.M. (se9:d&W

That Washington County Case.

S. A. Espy, Esq., of Cecil township, Washington county, last week made answer to the charge of James Reed, that the former had cheated him out of purchase money for a farm. He admits that Reed has brought suit to recover $8,060 with interest, but claimed that the notes may foot up $7,020 with interest. His answer touches upon all the points of Mr. Reed, and denies that he (Espy) ever fraudulently induced Reed to give up mortgages for fraudulent bonds.

Camp Meeting.

Two national camp meeting will be held at Sewickley, Pa., opening on Friday, July 18th, and New Castle, Pa., opening on August 16th. These meetings will be under the direction of Rev. Dr. Inskip, editor of the *Christian Standard;* Rev. Dr. McDonald, editor of the *Christian Advocate of Holiness;* Rev. J. A. Wood of Baltimore, and others.

IN SIX ELEGANT NEW OFFICES.

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RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two DOLLARS.

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Opposite Christ's Church.
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DIED.

McGRATH—Sunday, May 4, 1879, at 9:30 P. M., MARGARET McGRATH, daughter of Andrew McMahan, deceased, late of County Claire, Ireland, in the fifty fifth year of her age, and a resident of Pittsburgh twenty-six years.

PITTOCK—Monday, May 5, 1879, at 2:40 P. M., MARY ELLA DELAVIE, step-daughter of Jno. W. Pittock and daughter of Alice Pittock, aged six years, ten months and five days.

WILSON—On Monday evening, May 5, 1879, at the residence of her husband, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, MARIE, wife of John H. Wilson, in the 28th year of her age.

TRUEFITT—Wednesday afternoon, April 30, 1879, at 3 o'clock, EDWARD J. TRUEFITT, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

THOMSON—On Wednesday, April 30, 1879 at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., SAMUEL McCREA THOMSON, son of Hugh (deceased) and Mary A. Thomson.

O'BRIEN—At the residence of her husband, in Union township, KATIE KEARNS, wife of John W. O'Brien, in her twenty-sixth year.

LIPPINCOTT—At the residence of her husband, No. 88 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Tuesday morning, April 29, at 3:30 o'clock, ELIZA, wife of Joseph Lippincott, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

BRYANT—WILLIAM, at 5:30 P. M., Thursday, May 1, 1879, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

GELSTON—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 1, SAMUEL, only son of Clarence B. and Pauline Gelston.

BYNANE—On Saturday, May 3, 1879, at 6:30 P. M., Miss MOLLIE A. BYNANE, daughter of Edward and Mary Bynane, aged thirteen years and four months.

EVANS—On Saturday afternoon, May 3, 1879, DAVID OLIVER, son of Dr. Cadwallader and Maggie B. Evans, aged two years, five months and twelve days.

CARR—On Saturday morning, May 3, 1879, at 5 o'clock, at his residence, Tenth ward, Allegheny, NICHOLAS CARR, Esq., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

GLESENKAMP—On Saturday, May 3, 1879, at 11 o'clock P. M., LOUISA, wife of William Glesenkamp, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

FERGUSON—At the residence of his parents, near Washington, Pa., FRANKLIN McDONALD, oldest child of James H. and Olive Newton Ferguson, formerly of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., in the fourth year of his age.

McLONEY—On Monday, May 5, 1879, at Cobden, Illinois, Dr. J. F. McLONEY, son-in-law of John Nicholson, Esq.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

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12 ℔s A (White Sparkling) Sugar	$1 00
14½ ℔s Yellow Sugar	1 00
8 ℔s Roasted Rio Coffee	1 00
18 ℔s New Currants	1 00
12 ℔s New Raisins	1 00
3 cans Corned Beef	1 00
12 cans (3 ℔s) Tomatoes	1 00
8 cans Winslow's Corn	1 00
7 ℔s Pure Maple Sugar (Extra Quality)	1 00
1-gallon jug Extra Maple Syrup	1 00
2 ℔s Fine Gunpowdered Tea	1 00
8 ℔s New Mixed Nuts	1 00

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Of my own importation and vintage.

IMPORTED WINES ON DRAUGHT.

	Per Gallon.	Per Quart.
Old Port Wine, XXXX	$5 00	$1 25
" " " XXX	3 00	75
" " " XX	2 25	60
Old Sherry Wine, XXXX	6 00	1 50
" " " XXX	4 00	1 00
" " " XX	2 00	50
Old Madeira Wine, 1860	10 00	2 50

IMPORTED WINES IN BOTTLES.

		Per Bottle.
Old Port Wine, 10 years old	Quarts,	$1 50
" " " 6 years old	"	1 00
" " " 4 years old	"	75
Old Sherry Wine, 10 years old	"	1 50
" " " 6 years old	"	1 00
" " " 4 years old	"	75
Old Madeira Wine	"	2 00
Claret Wine, St. Julien	"	50
" " St. Emilien	"	75
" " J. Merman & Co.	"	1 00
Champagne, L. Duran	Pints,	1 00

HASLAGE'S PURE WINES.

MY OWN VINTAGE.

		Per Gallon.
Pure Catawba, crop 1867		$1 00
Pure Concord, crop 1875		75
		Per Bottle.
Haslage's Still Catawba, crop 1870		40
Haslage's Champagne	Quarts,	75
" "	Pints,	40

DOMESTIC WINES ON DRAUGHT.

	Per Gallon.	Per Quart.
Old Pure Blackberry Wine	$3 00	75c
Pure Blackberry Wine	2 00	50c
Pure Cherry Wine	3 00	75c
Pure Angelica Wine	3 00	75c

DOMESTIC WINES IN BOTTLES.

	Per Bottle.
California Angelica XXX	$1 00
" " XX	75
" Port	75
" Sherry	75
" Riesling	75
" Flock	75
" Claret	50
" Muscat	75
" Tokay	75
Pure Blackberry Wine	75

IMPORTED LIQUORS ON DRAUGHT.

Boutellau Fils French Brandy, my own importation.

	Per Gallon.	Per Quart.
Year 1845	$20 00	$5 00
Year 1868	12 00	3 00
Year 1870	10 00	2 50
Year 1872	6 00	1 50
Pure Holland Gin	6 00	1 50

IMPORTED LIQUORS IN BOTTLES.

Boutellau Fils French Brandy, my own importation.

	Quarts.	Pints.	½ Pints.
Year 1835	$5 00	$2 50	$1 50
Year 1858	3 00	1 75	1 00
Year 1865	2 50	1 50	90
Year 1870	2 00	1 25	75

	Quarts.
Planet & Co.'s Brandy, year 1850	$3 00
" " " " 1865	2 00
Very Old Jamaica Rum	2 00
Liquoer Kuemmel de Berlin	75
Liquoer La Prunelle	75
Zwetchenwasser	75
Holland Gin	1 50
	Pints.
J. Hennessy & Co.'s Brandy	$1 50
J. & E. Martell's Brandy	1 50

DOMESTIC LIQUORS ON DRAUGHT.

	Per Gallon.	Per Quart.
Ten-Year Old Rye Whisky	$8 00	$2 00
Extra Old Rye Whisky	4 00	1 00
Old Rye Whisky	3 00	75
Rye Whisky	2 00	50
Rectified Whisky	1 50	40
Old Tom Gin	3 00	75
Pineapple Gin	2 25	60
Kuemmel Whisky	2 25	60
Blackberry Brandy	3 00	75
California Brandy	4 00	1 00
Grape Brandy	3 00	75
French Brandy	2 25	60

DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN BOTTLES.

	Per Bottle.
California Brandy	$1 25
Brandy, Hennessy & Co.	1 00
Rye Whisky	$1 00 and 1 75
Cognac Brandy	80

IMPORTED ALES, STOUT, ETC.

			Per Dozen
Bass & Co. Pale Ale	Pints	22c	$2 25
" " " "	Quarts	38c	4 00
Lane & Co. Stout	Pints	22c	2 25
" " Pale Ale	"	22c	2 25
Allsop's India Ale	Quarts	38c	4 00
East India Ale	Pints	15c	1 50
Belfast Ginger Ale	"	18c	2 00
Boston Ginger Ale	"	15c	1 70
Genuine Seltzer Water	Quarts	18c	2 00
Pure Crab Apple Cider	Pints	25c	2 75
" " " "	Quarts	35c	3 75

☞ Send for May Catalogue and Price List.

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